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Financial Road to Peace: Three Democracies Strike Hard at Economic Shackles

Way to Freedom Seen In Dollar and Pound Support of Franc

New Diplomacy

Rivalry for Exports Held a Cause of Increase in World's Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It is not too much to say that a thrill of hope went through Europe when France went off gold. The reason, of course, was not the mere fact that another country had had to devalue its currency.

What inspired Europe's optimism was the accompanying agreement on the part of France, Great Britain and the United States to abstain from a currency war and to work together to abolish restrictions on international trade.

It was generally felt that this joint action of the world's three great democracies opened the door to political as well as financial world peace.

Succession of Restrictions

Financial and currency uncertainties have been at the root of much of Europe's political troubles of the past few years. Every fresh restriction—and one came almost each week—on the free movement of goods and money across national frontiers fanned the political exasperation left by the World War.

The consequent shrinkage of international trade caused governments to scrutinize the movement of goods across their frontiers almost as carefully as during a war. In fact, there was economic and financial war. Now it is hoped that this war is at an end.

Flow of Money Impeded

For several years most European countries have been unwilling to buy unless they could make a simultaneous sale because they were afraid of the effect on the exchange value of their currencies.

Thus trade and diplomacy have become more and more closely entwined. Governments manipulated their currencies to give their own goods an advantage over those of their rivals. Not only was trade enclosed in a governmental straitjacket but the free movement of money was impeded.

Goods that had been bought could not be paid for because governments deliberately prevented payment except in goods produced within their own frontiers. Moreover every government was on the lookout to get some advantage over its fellows in the much-contracted field of international trade.

Suspicions Boosted Armaments

These trade rivalries fostered political suspicion; political suspicion fostered the growth of armaments; the growth of armaments fostered more political suspicion.

At last, Europe hopes that a break has been made in the vicious circle. It is pretty generally agreed that financial shackles have been the most effective bar to the restoration of international trade.

Now that the three biggest trading democracies in the world have pledged themselves not to manipulate their currencies against one another the first of these shackles has been struck off.

Agree to Co-operate

Even more important, if it is carried out, is the promise to co-operate in removing restrictions, such as quotas, and exchange controls. Instead of fighting one another in the economic and financial field, the three governments concerned have agreed to co-operate. What is more, a large part of the rest of Europe has agreed to follow their lead.

For the first time in years, therefore, it is felt that the nations of the world have a real opportunity of gradually drawing away from the watertight compartment mentality of "self-sufficiency" and "autarchy" which has been draining away not only national prosperity but international good will.

That is why the Anglo-French-American agreement of Sept. 26 sent such a thrill through the economic—and political—heart of Europe.

If the nations begin to develop a co-operative mentality in economic and financial affairs, there are bound to be profound repercussions in their political attitudes. In the first place, a good many root causes of disagreement and discontent which lie in the financial and economic spheres will be swept away. In the second place, friendly economic and financial co-operation is incompatible with political rivalry.

It would, of course, be going much too far to suggest that the recent agreement has changed the face of the world. But there is a widespread feeling that it has opened the door to a new and better state of things.

Chinese Publish 'Sea of Phrases'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

AFTER 20 years of intensive work by scholars to whom revolutionary change and civil warfare have seemed passing incidents, a Chinese book concern of Shanghai is issuing a huge dictionary of Chinese phrases. Even the foreigner can be struck by the name—"Tz'u Hai," or Sea of Phrases.

A sea of phrases it will be indeed—100,000 of them, selected from an original list of 500,000. The entire work will contain nearly 7,000,000 characters, in two volumes of more than 3000 pages, each with four horizontal columns. Old and new terms, phrases and proper names, are to be included, with quotations directly from original works with chapter citations. New style punctuation, including marks for proper names and book titles, is used. The first volume will be out next December and the second in June of 1937.

War Prevention By Neutral Laws Urged at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Stronger neutrality legislation "to keep America out of war," and stronger international co-operation "to help keep war out of the world," were advocated in resolutions adopted by the National Council for Prevention of War at the close of its annual meeting here yesterday.

The council, representing 31 national organizations, held that "these two efforts are a unit, complementary instead of contradictory, harmonious with the attitude of America and with the need of the world today, and not only desirable but fundamentally necessary."

To carry out these aims, the council endorsed a far-reaching legislative program including the following concrete objectives:

Immediate reduction of the armaments and military forces of the United States.

Reducing Armed Forces

Revision of military and naval policy so as to result in a program based solely on protection of the soil of the United States against invasion.

Extension of the policy established by the Washington conference of 1922 that there be no further fortifications of U. S. insular possessions in the Western Pacific.

Withdrawal from the Philippines of all American military and naval establishments.

Opposition to the industrial mobilization plan of the War Department.

Support for the principle of the Nye-Kvale bill calling for elimination of the compulsory requirement from military training courses in civil educational institutions.

Cessation of military training in high schools.

Nationalized Arms

Support for the proposal of the Senate munitions investigating committee for a national referendum in 1938 on conscription in the event of war on foreign soil.

Preparation for a world conference for general economic appeasement; transfer of the manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war from private to national ownership; prohibition on the export of implements of war in time of peace as well as in time of war, and passage of a drastic war profits tax measure.

Co-op Growth Found Based Upon Freedom

World Movement Based on Peace-Loving Faith, Congress Told

Toil Brings Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10—Delegates at banquet of tenth biennial congress last night heard Henry J. May, secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, declare that they are witnessing the beginning of harvest that is an outcome of years of patient toil by pioneers of the co-operative movement. He aroused enthusiasm by declaring that this movement has withstood the pressure of events that has all but destroyed the economic structure of the world. This world-wide movement, with its 100,000,000 members, he asserted, was the result of vision and courage of 28 unemployed weavers.

Attacks Pound Aid

Mr. May told co-operators to welcome virulent attacks of the opposition, at the same time citing as an example the London, Eng., co-operative society that added 10,000 new members in a month as result of such an attack. He also cited the decline of the German movement where Nazi rule wiped out strong and stable co-operatives as proof that co-operation and freedom must go hand in hand.

Dr. Horace M. Kallen told the assembly that there are three dominant factors in the world today—capitalism, communism and fascism. These three, he said, were based on selfish interests—capitalism the blind greed for profits, communism the faith based on the blind hatred of ignorant masses and fascism the lust for power and the fear of losing it. Co-operation he termed a peace-loving faith not rationalized but based on the same truths and loyalties as are embodied in the American dream of a perfect democracy. Consumer co-operation, he said, would translate the American dream into economic reality. Co-operation preserves all the good of capitalism, he stated, without the burden of its evils and makes impossible the evils of fascism while revealing the illusion and unsubstantial character of communism.

Church Leaders Meet

The impact of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian, upon the American church world was made clear when religious leaders met in session of Christian co-operative fellowship to carry on work started by Dr. Kagawa. Dr. J. Henry Carpenter and other prominent churchmen made plans for a campaign to promote co-operative organization and growth in the church world. Dr. James Myers of the Federal Council of Churches declared that in hundreds of churches throughout the nation seminars on co-operation would be held to carry on the work started at the time of Dr. Kagawa's visit. Dr. Myers said that trips to co-operatives were planned to give those interested an opportunity of seeing co-operation at work while they studied its philosophy. He said formal organizations had been formed in Kansas City, Mo., San Francisco, Indianapolis and Connecticut and New Jersey.

Filene Sees Prosperity In Co-operative Move

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10 (AP)—Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant saw today in a co-operative movement which permits consumers to benefit by profits "economic security and such a standard of living as no people have ever known before."

He said, "Our object must be so to improve and perfect the distribution process that the people of these United States may be enabled to consume according to their capacity to produce."

Austrian Heimwehr Banned; 'Dictator' in Swift Coup Assumes Control of Army

Von Starhemberg Gets Sharp Setback to Leadership Plans

Cabinet on New Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 10—Dissolution of the "Heimwehr," formerly the most powerful organization in Austria, has been ordered, following a stormy cabinet meeting lasting the whole night.

Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, though not a cabinet member, was present during the discussions but was unable to prevent the victory of his opponents.

Ends Political Heimwehr

The issue arose because part of the Heimwehr refused to enter the state militia. Moreover Prince von Starhemberg and others have been loudly criticizing Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg. In addition a violent quarrel has broken out between the two Heimwehr factions—the one led by Major Emil Fey and the other by Prince von Starhemberg.

The Government decided to seize the opportunity for settling the question once and for all by putting an end to the Heimwehr's political activities, just as it has done to all other political parties.

All Under Army

The upshot is that the Heimwehr as an armed organization is to be disbanded, and the state militia which most of the armed Heimwehrmen will eventually join, will pass directly under the control of the army.

Wide World

Kurt Schuschnigg
Chancellor of Austria

The decision means the end of the private armies which have been a feature of post-war Austrian politics. Every man bearing arms in Austria will henceforward be part of the regular army or an auxiliary army directly under the control of the War Minister, Chancellor Schuschnigg.

The cabinet remains unchanged. Two Heimwehrmen remain in it, but not as Heimwehr representatives.

Fascist leader foiled by Schuschnigg: Page 3.

Blum Move Ends Menace of Red Revolt in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 10—Taking simultaneous action against both Communist and Nationalist extremists, the French Government has inaugurated a new and deeply significant phase in France's Popular Front experiment.

Today formal charges of illegally reconstructing the dissolved fascist Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire) League were brought against Col. François de la Rocque and several other leaders of the French Social party. At the same time, Premier Léon Blum ordered 170 platoons of Mobile Guards to be sent to Alsace-Lorraine to help the local authorities prohibit 42 Communist meetings scheduled to take place today and tomorrow. Finally the Communist party acceded to the Government demands to reduce the number of meetings to ten.

New Blum Policy

This simultaneous stand against extremists of both the right and the left is felt by political observers here to be extremely important. It is believed to mark the beginning of a new stage in the Blum experiment characterized by a break with the Communists, which will leave the Cabinet freer to pursue a more independent and moderate policy.

The clash between M. Blum and his Communist supporters came after several days of negotiation had failed to bring a compromise accord. The Communist party had planned 127 propaganda meetings in Alsace-Lorraine. The Government requested that they be abandoned altogether, and when the Communists refused, suggested that only 10 be held. After seeming to acquiesce, the Communist leaders reversed their decision and announced that 52 meetings were to be held, despite the Government's ban on all but 10.

Counter Demonstrations

Communists maintained that these meetings were merely orthodox political rallies of the 50,000 voters in the district who voted Communist at the last elections. The Government based its opposition to most of the meetings on the grounds that "it could not permit the slightest disturbance, especially along the frontier, as this might favor propaganda hostile to the democratic regime, or even to France itself."

Nationalist organizations in several Alsatian cities announced counter demonstrations, protesting against Communist meetings.

The dissolution of the French Social party is generally felt to be the Government's aim in starting judicial action against its leader Colonel de la Rocque. The latter has issued a declaration protesting against police search of his premises and seizure of the party documents, and calling his supporters to continue to follow him even if the party is dissolved.

The impression prevails generally that by thus taking a firm stand against extremist organizations, both right and left, M. Blum has greatly strengthened his position with the moderate masses of the French public. Tension between Communists and extreme Nationalists, however, has been increased by the move, and this means that the Government's task in preserving order has been rendered still more difficult.

Women Oppose Reds on Air

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10 (AP)—Daughters of the American Revolution, winding up their forty-first state conference here, reiterated in a modified resolution a protest against the Federal Radio Commission for forcing stations to permit Communist speakers on the air.

Peace Proposal In Labor Breach Before A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Proposals for an accord aimed at restoring harmony in the ranks of trade unionism in the United States and closing the breach between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization led by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, were placed before the executive council of the federation in Washington today.

They were fathered by Max Zaritsky, secretary-treasurer of the Lewis committee, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which, next to the Mine Workers' union, is the strongest body in point of membership in the C. I. O. They follow peace discussions that have been going on for more than a month between spokesmen for the warring factions.

The proposals are predicated on restoration of the 10 unions expelled by the federation's executive council, for affiliation with the C. I. O., to full rights and their old standing in American Labor's parent body, in order that they may participate in the annual convention of the federation when it meets in Tampa, Fla., next month.

Committees to Meet

Pending this convention, the executive council would be required to appoint a committee to meet with a committee from the Lewis body to explore jointly ways and means of "reconciling the existing differences" between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and of "finding a formula by which the hopes of all workers for the unity of the Labor movement and the organization of the workers in the mass-production industries may be realized."

Reports from Washington received here today said that both William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Mr. Lewis accepted the proposals as a basis of discussion and were willing to proceed with peace talks along those lines. Mr. Green is expected in New York today, when he will resume conversations with Mr. Zaritsky and Mr. Dubinsky which crystallized into these proposals last Wednesday.

Additional Support

The proposasls placed before organized labor's executive council were drafted by Mr. Zaritsky after these conversations and after he, Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Green had voiced strong pleas for peace before the annual convention of the cap and millinery department of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union at the Pennsylvania Hotel. This department ceased to exist yesterday, when it was consolidated with the United Hatters, of which Mr. Zaritsky is secretary-treasurer.

The peace formula also has the blessing of Sidney Hillman, another strong Labor leader lined up with Mr. Lewis in the C. I. O. Mr. Hillman is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Thus, in view of the attitude of Mr. Green, Mr. Lewis and the most powerful leaders of unions having the biggest membership of any in the A. F. of L., the consensus here today was that when the federation meets in Tampa, all 19 of the unions expelled by the executive council will be found represented on the floor.

League Moves For Reforms Of Covenant

Committee Named to Work Out Scope on Basis of Experience

To Follow Locarno

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 10—Reform of the League and its Covenant holds top place in the minds of statesmen as the Assembly ends its session.

In the matter of changes in the League Covenant to win wider support and increased membership, Chile, speaking for South American states that are reluctant to accept the obligations of Article XVI, has repeatedly demanded that non-members—notably Germany, the United States, Japan and Brazil—should be consulted. But that proposition was turned down as premature.

Meanwhile a committee of study has been appointed to report to the Assembly in the special session. It is not expected that these 28 states will in fact all be active members. The only stipulation is that the report be ready before next September.

The committee is to meet Dec. 12.

Stays Within League

But for the present revision of the Covenant stays in the hands of the League itself and it will be harder to influence it from the outside. The absence of haste is also agreeable to the British and French who want to observe what transpires during the forthcoming Locarno negotiations.

The subject of disarmament is linked with the Locarno Conference. While the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference is to hold a formal meeting in the first days of November, it is generally recognized that it would be useless to summon the conference until the possibility of German participation has been thoroughly explored.

Economic Revival

Even the third subject of deliberations, the economic revival, pivots partly upon the intentions of absent states. It is not regarded as impossible that Germany will eventually align itself with the efforts of the rest of the world to break down the economic barriers which have had such disastrous results.

The League has taken advantage of the opportunity supplied by the sudden devaluation of the Gold Bloc currencies and tri-partitie declaration of monetary peace, to put forward far-reaching resolutions which it is trusted will lead to quotas being swept away, tariffs lowered and bilateral or regional arrangements concluded to restore freedom of trade.

In addition it is urged that unrestricted access to raw materials must be facilitated and the door to immigration perhaps be opened again.

Despite a certain depression which marked the course of the League Assembly, and despite the international crisis which turns on the Russo-German opposition, the Assembly's work ends on a not uncheerful note.

Delay in neutrality parley eases tension: Page 3.

Landon to Balance Budget; Roosevelt Backs Trade Pacts

Prosperity Means Peace, President Says, Urging Freer World Trade

Declares Tariff Barriers Must Go

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 10 (With Roosevelt Special)—President Roosevelt carried a message of economic disarmament across the politically doubtful prairie states today—a declaration that world peace must depend on world prosperity, and that both enlightened self-interest and unselfish motives of idealism call for the breaking down of trade barriers.

"Peace cannot be gained merely by getting sentimental about it," he told a great audience at St. Paul last night, and he repeated the same thought along the prairie trail today, in what was undoubtedly the most intensive single day's campaigning in the re-election drive to date.

Obviously apprehensive over the concentrated Republican campaign against the Hull trade agreements, Mr. Roosevelt hammered home his thesis that international trade is a two-way affair, and that America cannot have exports unless it permits imports.

Goes to Omaha

He journeyed on to his destination where at Omaha, Neb., tonight, he makes one of the chief speeches of his campaign, dealing with agriculture.

Other developments of major importance included a eulogy of the veteran Republican Progressive Senator, George W. Norris, in this city, and the apparent abandonment, for the time at least, of federal plans to push the co-operative movement.

Mr. Roosevelt's announcement in this connection seemed designed to allay apprehensions of big business, as expressed by the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington last week that the Government would stimulate the fast growing co-operative movement at its expense.

The strong support thrown to Senator Norris added one more item to the double purpose of the present trip.

Seeks Liberal Alliance

To effect an alliance, if not a coalition, with the liberal or radical elements of the corn belt, even to the sacrifice of Democratic candidates if necessary, as in Minnesota; and, secondly, to follow the almost identical path taken by Governor Landon two weeks ago and present the New Deal doctrine of farm relief, and reciprocal tariff agreements against the Republican proposals.

Mr. Roosevelt coupled the aspiration for world peace in his argu-

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Governor Assails Waste and Extravagance of New Deal

Cites Roosevelt Promises of 1932

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN OHIO, Oct. 10—Swinging through Ohio on the tide of his strongest and evidently most successful speech of the campaign to date—delivered at Chicago last night when he said "we must put the spenders out" and promised to balance the federal budget in less than four years—Gov. Alfred M. Landon today was going after votes where they are most useful.

Beginning with a breakfast rally at Cincinnati, Ohio, at the unpolitical hour of 7:30 a. m., the presidential nominee made his way up across the Buckeye state stopping at Hamilton, West Middleton, Dayton, Springfield and London for back-platform talks, and detrained at Columbus to attend the Ohio State-Pittsburgh football game and spend the week end.

Appeal to Democrats

At the breakfast meeting in Cincinnati, Governor Landon made a telling appeal to old-line Democrats from two angles. He recalled recent speeches of various Democratic leaders who oppose the New Deal, in what was a grateful gesture to Alfred E. Smith. At the same time he declared the Democrats of Minnesota had been "sold down the river" by the withdrawal of their candidates in a Farley-engineered scheme in the interests of Farmer-Laborites.

A few minutes afterward Governor Landon asked, "Isn't it the most cockeyed campaign you ever saw?" He referred specifically to the prohibition issue, which he said Republicans had charged he was dodging. He quoted from a radio interview last May in which he said, "The people rendered an overwhelming verdict, that the question should be returned to the various states for such decisions as their citizenry wished."

Clever Stroke

The reference to Minnesota was a well-calculated stroke. There Democratic candidates have withdrawn in favor of Farmer-Laborites. Now, party regularity is the chief jewel in the crown of Tammany and of the Kelly-Nash., Prendergast and Guffey machines. To pull out the party's candidates is a cardinal sin. So the appeal to disgruntled Democrats was more effective than any hitherto made.

Governor Landon also struck the note he hammered yesterday when he referred to "the most powerful propaganda machine ever assembled on American soil," which is opposing him. This brought to the fore again today the fighting nature of this trip—the fact that the real scrapping of the campaign has just started.

Tumultuous Reception

Today's campaigning took second place to the Chicago speech, given before 25,000 people in the Stadium, with a tumultuous reception and continuous enthusiasm.

The atmosphere was electric with excitement, Governor Landon himself thrilled to the occasion, and delivered his address with unwonted fervor. Almost every word was crisp and pungent. The candidate seemed to be in militant mood, as though feeling himself challenged by President Roosevelt's simultaneous trip into the West and particularly his invasion of Kansas.

But even the fervor of Chicago's reception, even the fighting mood of the Governor took second place to the succinct commitments of his speech. Though the speech was filled with quotable paragraphs, two in particular stand out as great political oratory of the unadorned Landon type. This one was at the very start: "First let me make my position absolutely clear. If I am elected, the budget is going to be balanced. It is going to be balanced not by depriving our needy of relief, not by refusing necessary aid to our farmers, not by swamping the country with taxes. The budget is going to be balanced by cutting out waste and extravagance; by putting an end to the use of public funds for political purposes; by restoring hard-working, painstaking, commonsense administration."

Like Baseball Game

And at the very end: "This Administration . . . they talk of it as though preserving the financial integrity of the United States were only a game. The American people know that it is more than a game—that our very existence depends upon keeping our financial house in order. But if the Administration wants a baseball analogy—if they want the score—it is easy to give. It is written clear across this country:

"Twenty-five billion dollars spent.

"Thirteen billion dollars added to the public debt.

"Eleven million unemployed left on base."

Governor Landon's receipt for balancing the budget was simple

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Oct. 10

Zeppelins—Win Favor of American Capital

The German zeppelin Hindenburg is over the Atlantic Ocean for its last crossing of the season, leaving behind new enthusiasm for lighter-than-air craft in the United States. Paul W. Litchfield, head of the Goodyear-Zeppelin holdings, was one of 80 industrial leaders who enjoyed an excursion over New England aboard the Hindenburg. Commenting on 10 uneventful Atlantic crossings of the Hindenburg, he said the lighter-than-air craft as a passenger, mail and freight carrier has proved itself. He indicated that there is plenty of capital in the United States to finance these craft if the Government will provide a subsidy.

C. I. O.—Truce With A. F. of L. Proposed

American labor, apparently dismayed by the prospect for solving its problems in a divided and weakened state, takes a definite move toward reconciliation. Max Zaritsky, secretary-treasurer of the Committee for Industrial Organization, may turn the trick with a truce proposal. He, together with David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, proposes to the American Federation of Labor that the present dispute should be submitted to the federation convention at Tampa, Fla., next month.

The proposal suggests that the 10 unions suspended from the American Federation of Labor for pursuing their determination to embrace industrial rather than craft union should be permitted at the convention. It would then be the task of the convention to indorse or overrule the original suspension order. In the meantime, a committee representing both factions would be seeking a basis for accord. With William Green, federation president, and John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., anxious for reconciliation, there is every expectation that the proposed truce will be accepted.

Prospects for a cohesive, strong American labor movement are regarded as vastly improved. The reconciliation, if it matures, may well bring American labor to a position half way between the standpatism of the old guard and the militancy of the new industrial union faction.

Stump—Tax and Benefit Equipoise Promised

The political week ends with the heat on full blast, with the decible machines rocking to hisses, cheers, boos and yips. All the candidates have their coats off with no quarter given.

Governor Landon, after a hard-hitting speech at Chicago last night, turns up in Cincinnati and charges the Administration with threatening relief recipients with destitution unless they vote right. At Chicago Governor Landon promised by eliminating waste to balance the federal budget in less than four years, without depriving the needy of assistance or withholding necessary benefits from the farmer.

President Roosevelt reaches Omaha, Neb., where he will deliver a major address, probably dealing with Governor Landon's proposed farm program. The President last night defended reciprocal trade treaties, asserted they have meant better consumption and improved farm prices. He urged that the co-operative spirit being applied by many farmers to their own needs should extend to co-operation among nations.

Innumerable other candidates of all shades of economic and social doctrines play the whole scale of political notes. Col. Frank Knox,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Liquor Bill $8,000,000,000 Since Repeal—Business Loses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—Liquor consumption has been going up steadily since repeal, with the result that some $8,000,000,000 has been spent on alcoholic drink in the 40 months since beer was legalized, reports the American Business Men's Research Foundation, here.

A detailed study of the economic side of repeal has been made on the basis of United States bureau of internal revenue figures by F. B. L. Squires, research director of the foundation. Mr. Squires' conclusion is that a vast amount of money which otherwise would have been spent for legitimate products was diverted into the liquor business, and that the trend is for this business to take an ever-increasing share of the national income.

Particularly in the last two years has this rising movement been observable, the report indicates. The fiscal year ended June, 1936, compares unfavorably from the temperance standpoint with the fiscal year of 1935, according to this study.

18 P. C. Total Increase

In the total number of gallons of liquor consumed per annum, there was an 18 per cent increase in 1936 over 1935. Beer consumption rose 16 per cent, showing that more strong liquor was consumed in proportion to the total. Measuring the alcoholic content of the various classes of drinks on the basis of generally accepted percentages, the foundation reported the increase in the consumption of alcohol was 23 per cent.

In dollar value, too, there was a swell. Taking current prices for various kinds of alcoholic beverages and multiplying them by the number of gallons sold, the foundation came to the conclusion that the drink bill for 1936 was $2,826,368,756—a 21 per cent increase over the preceding year. Or computing it on the basis of families, it found that the average expenditure per family was $91.22 for 1936, a 21 per cent climb over the year before.

Diverted $8,000,000,000

From the economic side, this large expenditure for intoxicating drinks is damaging to business, the foundation declares.

"The most serious fact in this 'diversion,'" its report contends, "is the exceedingly small fractional portion of this $8,000,000,000 which the liquor trade returns to the producers, carriers, and labor, for wages, material, and transportation costs.

"If the $8,000,000,000 had not been thus diverted, but instead had gone directly into legitimate retail channels for necessities and wholesome luxuries, the immense immediate benefit it would have been to American industry is self-evident.

"Comparative study, both before national prohibition and since repeal, shows that legitimate industry returns more than twice as much

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Pageant of Progress Marks Lynchburg Sesquicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 10—Tomorrow morning church ceremonies will officially open the city's sesquicentennial celebration which will last through the week.

The opening will be long remembered by a group of prominent Lynchburg citizens who for more than two years have been planning the elaborate birthday party. Incorporating under the name of the Lynchburg Sesqui-Centennial Association, this group has arranged an extensive program which will portray the 150 years of civic history.

Pageant of Progress

Townspeople and visitors will witness a beautiful picture of the city's growth through an elaborate pageant, which will have a cast of more than 1000 persons. They will see Indians roaming the seven hills upon which the city now stands. A white man with his family moves into the vicinity and builds a ferry across James river. Soon other travelers from the Tidewater make their way into the Piedmont region and secure land near the ferry. By 1786 a settlement has sprung up. John Lynch, ferry owner, gets a charter to establish a town which is named Lynchburg.

The scenes of the pageant will shift to Lynchburg's cultural and social life. Thomas Jefferson owned a home near here, Poplar Forest. In 1815 Andrew Jackson, returning from a campaign, was met as he landed from a canal boat by Jefferson and city dignitaries.

Soldiers Leave for Front

Soldiers will be shown leaving the city to participate in the War Between the States. Those at home, however, continue to produce goods for the army and ship them through the various transportation channels which have grown up.

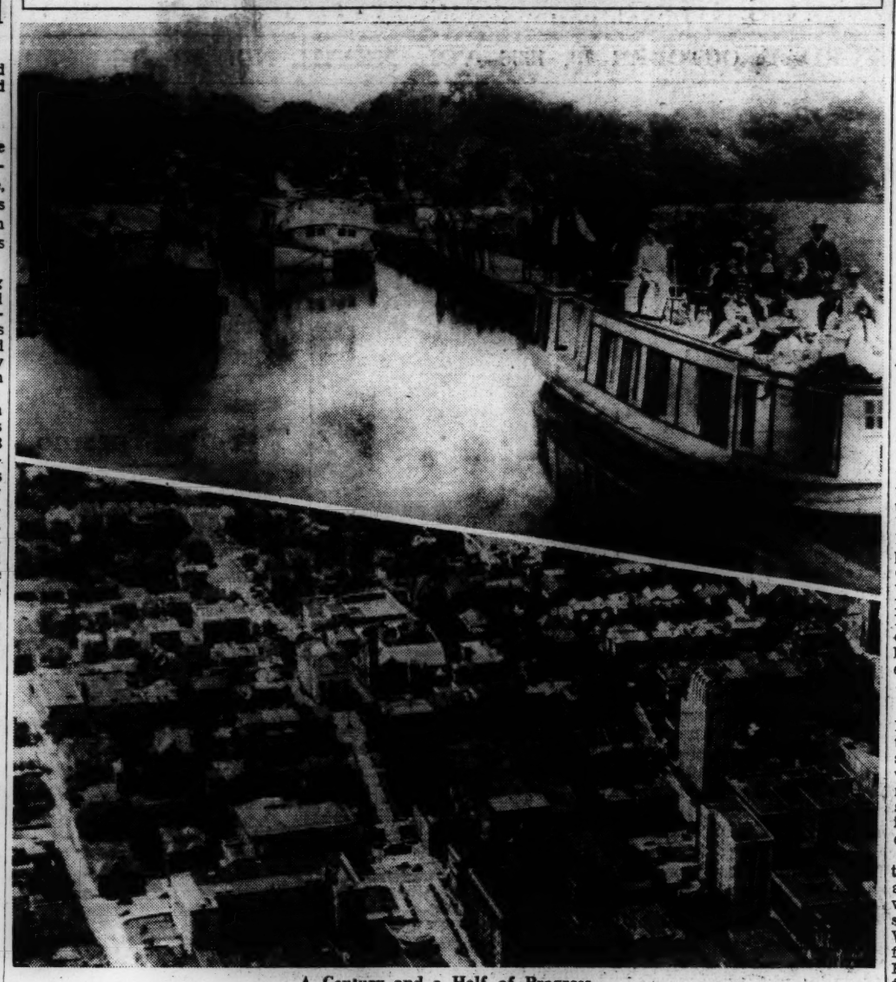
About 1890 is shown attaining leadership in the textile, shoe and cast iron pipe industries. A campaign is launched by citizens and as a result of its central location and transportation facilities the city grows into a large distribution center.

Through the war's reconstruction period a small red-haired boy is growing up. He leaves school at 13 to help support his family. He secures a job as printers' devil, moves foward in the business, and finally buys the newspaper. He enters public life as a member of the Virginia Assembly and later is elected to represent the district in the United States House of Representatives. He is "on his way" and in a short while introduces the mosts important bit of legislation of the century, the Federal Reserve Act. The small boy has grown into the statesman, Carter Glass.

Senator Glass will be presented with the first of the commemorative half dollars struck by the United States Treasury in honor of the occasion. His likeness appears on one side.

Homing pigeons were used as the novel means of carrying special sesquicentennial invitations to Gov. George C. Peery, Mayor J. Fulmer Bright and other Richmond officials. The birds were released from Monument Terrace here last Sunday and arrived at their destination late the same day.

Lynchburg Celebrates Sesquicentennial



A Century and a Half of Progress

Upper—Transportation on the James River and Kanawha Canal in Lynchburg's Early Days
Lower—Aerial View of Downtown Lynchburg. The City's Beautiful Old Courthouse, One of the Finest Pieces of Architectural Work in Virginia, May Be Seen at the Top of the Steps in the Street in the Center of the Picture. The Steps Are on What Is Called 'Monument Terrace,' a Municipal Venture in Hillside Beautification That Has Won Wide Acclaim

Kelvin Bust Acts As Good Will Tie To U.S. and Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — As a symbol of scientific and international good will between England and America, the English-speaking Union Oct. 9 presented to the Smithsonian Institution a bust of Lord Kelvin, famous British physicist

The presentation was made by V. A. L. Mallet, counselor of the British Embassy, to Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian, with Alanson B. Houghton, former American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's presiding.

The bronze bust, cast from an original by Herbert Hampton, English sculptor, was feted before its departure for this country at a meeting of leading British natural scientists in London.

A citation, prepared by Dr. Arthur H. Compton and Dr. Henry Crew, for the National Academy of Sciences, said that Lord Kelvin, "through his mastery of dynamics and of everything that concerns the mechanical theory of heat, discovered the absolute scale of temperature and thus created the modern science of thermometry."

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Paradoxically, when football popularity displaces baseball enthusiasm, almost everyone starts kicking.
2. Hen, Fen, Fan, Far, Ear, Err, Erg, Egg.
3. $37.50.
4. Asparagus, Cabbage, Celery, Cucumber, Artichoke, Cauliflower, Collards, Endive, Kohlrabi, Salsify, Spinach, Turnip.
5. B's aught (Besought).

$8,000,000,000 Liquor Bill Since Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

of its gross manufacturing income to labor and producer as does the liquor traffic

"Out of every dollar of this $8,000,000,000 aggregate, the drink trade, during the past 40 months, has given the United States Government in taxes less than 17½ cents, while state and local governments have corralled less than 5 cents per liquor dollar additional, to balance the mounting demands of relief, accidents and disorder caused by the traffic."

Figures for the total 39-months period since beer was legalized show an enormous flow of alcoholic drinks, according to the foundation. In gallons, the total volume drunk was 4,641,367,069. Collections in taxes on this amount is reported by the Internal Revenue Bureau to be $1,327,463,622.

More Liquor Sold Now

The grand total drink bill for the 39 months is $7,687,141,577 in cost of the liquor alone, not calculating the cost of accidents due to liquor, relief bills and so on.

How does all this compare with 1914, before prohibition? More liquor was consumed then and less income derived from it by the Government. The total consumption for the fiscal year ended June, 1914, was 2,252,272,765 gallons, as compared with 1,680,959,471 gallons in 1936.

The internal revenue collection in 1914 was $226,160,000 as compared with $505,441,339 last year. But the trend of consumption is now upward, according to the Research Foundation, and it is to this rise it endeavors to draw attention in the hope that it may be checked.

Ickes Says Coughlin Sympathetic to G.O.P.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Good Neighbor League swung into an intensive four-week campaign for President Roosevelt today, carrying an assertion by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes that there was a "community of interest" between the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and the Republican Party.

While the first national Good Neighbor League conference was hearing succeeding speakers, another Democratic voice was lifted in Dayton where former Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, the Democratic standard bearer in 1920, took to the stump for the first time this year for President Roosevelt, his running mate 16 years ago.

Declaring "mass discontent" would follow a Republican victory, the former executive told a Memorial Hall audience the "opposition" had come into the campaign with a "scare" instead of a program.

Swedish-American Woman Is Held at Ellis Island

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Barkstrom, of Jamestown, N. Y., native of Sweden but a resident of the United States for 13 years, is being held by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island as an undesirable alien. She denied being a Communist.

Mrs. Barkstrom returned to the United States last Monday after a four months visit with her brother and friends in Sweden and very much to her surprise was not permitted to land in New York. District Director of Immigration Byron H. Uhl said today Mrs. Barkstrom's appeal for entry will be heard next week.

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New Housing Need Shown by Survey In Massachusetts

Houses built in twenty-eight Massachusetts cities in 1935 provided for 16.59 per cent of last year's estimated population gain in such cities, according to a survey made by J. R. Ridgway, president of Investors Syndicate, of Minneapolis.

Building in these cities, in the five years prior to 1936, cared for only 43.7 per cent of the estimated population rise during that period, Mr. Ridgway explains, though persons supplied with new housing in 1935 score a gain of 30 per cent over 1934, and residential building permit values in such cities last year stand 36.77 per cent above those of 1934.

The report is based on a survey in 310 cities throughout the country. These cities, located in 41 states and the District of Columbia, contain more than one third of the nation's population.

Residences put up in Massachusetts cities last year, Mr. Ridgway points out, provided for 4044 persons, whereas estimated population increased 24,130. In 1934, the low mark of building activity in the state, new housing was furnished for 3044 persons.

He notes regarding Massachusetts that persons furnished with shelter in 1931 exceeded those in 1930, the number being 17,744 and 17,448 respectively. Between 1931 and 1935, the housing supply gave new shelter to 33,908 persons; but at the same time, estimated population rose 77,588. This amount of new housing in the last five years was the sixth largest total on the national list. When 1935 is compared with 1930, the number of persons provided with new housing shows a decline for 1935 of 13,444, or 76.51 per cent, the fifth largest decline on the national list.

"When it is considered," he concludes, "that there is a still greater need than these figures would indicate, because of the necessity for replacement of houses torn down, or destroyed by fire and flood, the shortage becomes still more apparent."

Ely Hits New Deal As 'Revolution'

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10 (AP)—Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, said last night "the changes which the New Deal proposes are a complete revolution of the American Government" and that "no party affiliation can compel allegiance to this revolutionary process."

He asserted in an address before the Independent Coalition of American Women, "This Administration has neither 'led' nor 'conducted' the Democratic party in adherence to its known and declared principles. No amount of language can wipe out a long series of legislative acts, 'must' bills of the President, which, so long as they remained upon the statute books, placed complete authority in the executive for the control of industry and agriculture.

"It is impossible to conceive a more radical departure from the ordered processes of government to which the Democratic party had dedicated its support for more than 100 years."

Danes to Play 'Hamlet' In Castle Courtyard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — An open-air theater is to be constructed in the courtyard of Kronborg Castle, Elsinore, where "Hamlet" and other Shakespearean plays in English and French will be given for one month each year in the summer season, the first commencing on July 10, 1937.

Realization of the scheme is now possible through financial support from various sources. The theater is planned to accommodate about 2500.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Republican vice-presidential candidate, after weeks of flaying the New Deal, turns to what he calls Governor Lehman's "smaller New Deal" in New York. James M. Cox in Dayton, Ohio, asserts that the election of Landon would spell "mass discontent." Secretary of Interior Ickes in a Columbus (Ohio) speech crackling with the blue electricity of epithets assails the Republican Party. Senator Borah in Spokane, Washington, announces that he will discuss issues without supporting any political candidate. From Washington, D. C., William Hard, Republican radio commentator, calls for a bi-partisan inquiry into what he terms the "rottenness of the WPA." Harry L. Hopkins, WPA head, replies that Hard's alleged "wild charges" have been disproved.

Alsace—Reds' Swift Capitulation

Premier Blum's stern action in ordering troops to Alsace Lorraine brings swift capitulation from the Communists. From their position of defiance, the Communists climb down and agree to hold only the 10 meetings allowed by the Government, instead of the 42 they had threatened to convene. Léon Blum, Socialist Premier, is seen moving sternly against both the Fascist right and the Communist left.

Alsace Lorraine remains in a state of tension. This sector, lying on the German border, was for years a part of Germany. Communist riots in this territory, over which anti-Communist Germany once presided, would prove particularly delicate. To complicate the situation, the Fascists in Alsace and Lorraine could not leave affairs to the competent handling of the Government, but must threaten hostilities against the Communists on their own initiative. Germany denies persistent reports that the Reich has re-enforced its border guards.

Premier Blum's ambidextrous enforcement policies suggest a reorientation of the Government away from the extremism of Right or Left, toward a moderate central position. The present Blum program lends weight to predictions that the Premier may resign and form a new Cabinet without the Communists.

Neutrality—Crisis Over Spain Less Tense

A European crisis over Spain seems to have been watered down, even though the flames smolder threateningly.

The International Non-Intervention Committee has apparently decided to investigate the Soviet charges that Italy, Germany and Portugal had violated their neutrality pledges. The committee indicated that it would investigate as quickly as possible—how quick that is remains to be seen, whether it is quick enough to matter to Madrid is also problematical.

The committee meeting set a precedent for diplomacy negotiating at the top of its voice. Russia hurled charges, Italy hurled back countercharges, Germany denied. Great Britain "mediated" throughout the eight-hour turmoil. Portugal spread its wings and went away. All three accused nations are today said to be considering a protest to Moscow that Russia has been giving aid and comfort to the Spanish Government.

Sober observers believe that Russia, having stirred up a diplomatic whirlwind and elicited some action, will do nothing drastic. That tempers have been strained between communist and fascist states is undeniable.

Italy—Duce Steps Up Arms Production

Insatiable demands of grandiose armament programs reverse the century-long-struggle for shorter working hours for the Italian laborer. Premier Benito Mussolini orders labor on a 60-hour week in 1200 industries, occupied mainly in the production of material for air and naval forces. He also increases the enlisted force of the navy to 60,000. The Duce is not yet satisfied with his preparedness; airplanes still remain to be constructed; so do about $7,000,000 worth of airports along the Po river and in Sardinia.

Austria—Moving Toward Stability?

Austria moves away from its febrile post-war instability by outlawing the Heimwehr and terminating the era of private armies.

The Heimwehr was once the single most powerful outfit in Austria. It was the outpost, the vanguard of Fascism in Austria. Now it is outside the law and Fascism is pushed more securely beyond the Austrian borders.

Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, one-time leader of the private army, could not sway the Cabinet from its decision to dissolve the Heimwehr. The military is now represented by the regular army—a normal and stabilizing circumstance.

Implications of this action are many. But most noticeable, perhaps, is the suggestion that Austria is less sensitive to Rome than formerly. Premier Benito Mussolini was a supporter of the Prince; he also deemed the Heimwehr a link in the ties that bound Austria and Italy. Austria may be planning to revolve in its own orbit or inclining toward that of Germany.

Spain—Insurgents Advance on Madrid

The fascist rebels, like a great steamroller, continue to move in on Madrid. They are reported to have penetrated within the outer circle of Madrid's defense, taking the strategic points of Navalperal, 50 miles from the capital, and San Martin de Valdeiglesias, 35 miles distant.

The fascist airmen are unopposed. For days the insurgent planes have made an uncontested right of way in the skies as they covered the advance of their ground troops. The cause for the withdrawal of Government planes may be that losses of machines and pilots have been too great to risk further sallies against the enemy pending the showdown.

Spain is reported to have sent $11,200,000 in gold to Paris between July 28 and Aug. 28.

Hopkins Defends Record of WPA, Assailed by GOP

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — The Works Progress Administration, catching its breath after a week's onslaught from William Hard, Republican radio commentator, today faced new charges from the Associated General Contractors of America, holding it responsible for an "acute and artificial shortage" of skilled workers in the construction industry.

Both charges were refuted by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, in a nation-wide radio speech last night.

Mr. Hard concluded his series of broadcasts from Philadelphia last night with a demand that Mr. Hopkins appoint a bi-partisan inquiry board "to go into Pennsylvania and find out the truth" about the charge that the Pennsylvania WPA is being used for political campaign purposes by the New Deal. Indicating that he has little hope of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating committee making "any move that would embarrass Roosevelt and the New Deal," Mr. Hard challenged Mr. Hopkins to set up a committee of his own to receive affidavits of the kind he has been reading to the nation each evening this week.

Contractors' Offers Rejected

The new onslaught comes from Edward J. Harding, managing director of the Contractors' National Association, who charges WPA officials with "refusing to permit their better men to go on contract jobs for the stated reason that they were not going to hamper or disrupt their own organization."

Mr. Harding said that the contractors agreed to pay for full time work at prevailing wages, but their offer was turned down because "many skilled mechanics are employed by WPA on a full-time basis at wages far in advance of subsistence wages." He added, "there is also ample information that workers of WPA, after completing their alloted number of hours of work at prevailing wages for WPA, obtain odd jobs in addition, which added to their WPA income provides them with a monthly income above that of full-time skilled workers on private construction employed at prevailing wages."

In his defense of the WPA, Mr. Hopkins called attention to a poll conducted by Fortune magazine, revealing, he said, that "the American people definitely believe, on the whole, that the WPA projects in their own communities have been efficiently run and that the unemployed on those projects have been pretty well treated." The poll, he maintained, showed the nation "overwhelmingly opposed to direct relief, or the dole, and in favor of jobs created by the Government."

Hopkins Refutes Charges

Touching briefly on the Hard charges, the WPA administrator declared, "We have refuted by affidavit dozens of wild charges by William Hard and his crowd, but the parade of scarecrows goes on." He described the Pennsylvania controversy as "typical" of others in all parts of the country.

"All I ask of the man or woman who wants to judge WPA, and what the workers of WPA have done to increase the national wealth," he said, "is that he examine critically the work that has been done in his own community and base his verdict on what he finds. Other communities are not essentially different.

"The boys," he added, "had better get in all their jokes about WPA workers quickly. Their works are rapidly becoming a reality. You can't laugh off 130,000 miles of farm roads. There's nothing convulsing about 6200 schools and 5700 parks and 550 airports. There's hardly a giggle in all 7000 water and sewer systems. But there is health and happiness and national wealth."

RA Investigates Charges

Assailing the contractors' charge that WPA is keeping men from returning to private employment, Mr. Hopkins said that a request for specific information had gone unanswered by the contractors.

Meanwhile, another New Deal agency—the Resettlement Administration—began investigation of Republican charges that workers on the "Green Hills" model village near Cincinnati were coerced into joining the "Hilltop Democratic club." Col. S. W. Moulding, assistant superintendent of the project, has been suspended "without prejudice" during the inquiry. RA officials said that if Colonel Moulding were found guilty, the case would be turned over to the Department of Justice.

Bird Lovers Protest Delaware Drainage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Del., Oct. 10—Draining of Delaware's miles of swamplands by the Civilian Conservation Corps, engaged in mosquito-control projects here, has resulted in loss of valuable plant food for vast numbers of marine birds, William Vogt, representative of the National Association of Audubon Societies, said today.

The Delaware Game and Fish Association also has denounced the draining operations as an inexpert method of mosquito control which has restricted the production of salt hay for small farmers and destroyed the breeding ground for Delaware's numerous muskrats.

Mr. Vogt said that while the Audubon Society was not opposed to mosquito control, it objected to such projects when they were carried on with unnecessary destructiveness. He warned that the State would be compelled to pay large sums to keep the drainage system open, or else face the return of mosquitoes in larger numbers than before.

Upon the basis of studies he conducted during the summer, Mr. Vogt concluded that sedges, wigeon grass and cow grass, favorite foods of waterfowl, were suffering from lack of water. As a result, few birds visit the drained area, he added.

What Is the Hunter's Moon?

The hunter's moon is the full moon immediately following the harvest moon.

Attack on 'Unequal Votes' Launched in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Proponents of preferential voting drove forward here today in support of a referendum proposal which, if adopted at the general election on Nov. 3, would permit New York City to choose delegates to its legislative council by a system of proportional representation.

The question on this issue is closely related to the proposed short charter, drafted to provide for the use of proportional representation if New York City voters so desire. Both proposals appear on the ballot, although evidence of support for each of the two measures indicates that the revised charter has found more friends.

With Dr. Henry Moskowitz, one-time president of the New York City Civil Service Commission and later Commissioner of Markets, as chairman, the Proportional Representation Campaign committee announced that it hoped to serve as the nucleus for a much larger organization in support of proportional representation.

"Real" Democracy

"The cure for imperfect democracy is real democracy, and proportional representation is the logical and inevitable method of democracy," Dr. Moskowitz stressed in an interview. "What we need is true proportional representation so that the citizens of the city of New York will get real reflection of their views in deciding city politics.

"New York city has suffered for a long time from the absence of a real Opposition. Proportional representation will provide it. The function of an Opposition is to criticize and stimulate the majority party to take proper action. Under proportional representation, such checks and restraints will redound to the welfare of the public."

Dr. Moskowitz held that official results of the aldermanic election of 1935 indicated an imperfect representation under present conditions.

"The Democratic vote was 1,137,600, electing 62 members to the Board of Aldermen, while with 447,405 votes polled by the Republicans, only three aldermen were elected," Dr. Moskowitz continued. "The Socialist and other minority parties had 127,057 voted, but they elected no aldermen.

Unequal Votes

"On the average, 18,348 Democrats elected a representative, but 140,135 Republicans were required to do the same thing. In that election, a Democratic vote was worth eight times the vote of a Republican."

Under proportional representation, according to Dr. Moskowitz, the Democratic vote would have elected 43 aldermen; the 447,405 Republicans would have seated 17 aldermen, and the minority parties would have chosen five.

"Under such an application, the result would be a city legislature in which every party would have a share in the government in accordance with its voting strength," Dr. Moskowitz said.

Depends on New Charter

Proportional representation, as proposed by the charter revision commission and explained in the official literature of the board of elections, would provide for borough-wide voting, with one councilman elected for each 75,000 votes cast within the borough. However, there would be an additional councilman for any remainder of 50,000 votes or more, and each borough would have at least one councilman.

The proposal would take effect only if the revised charter, to be balloted upon simultaneously, should be adopted. This short charter, besides accomplishing other reforms, would change the legislative structure of New York city so that the present Board of Aldermen would be superseded by a Municipal Council.

Instead of being made by primaries, nominations would be by petitions signed by not less than 2000 voters for each candidate nominated. Nominating petitions might carry party designations, but a candidate's name could not appear on the ballot as the candidate of any group unless officially authorized.

Williams Campus Symposia Mark Centennial Fete

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Williams College's celebration of the 100th anniversary of the induction of Mark Hopkins as president turned today to symposia on natural science and philosophy.

Seven well-known natural scientists and philosophers presented papers at gatherings on the campus where Dr. Hopkins once conducted his famous courses in philosophy.

The keynote for the four-day celebration, in which hundreds of Williams alumni, undergraduates and student representatives from neighboring colleges are participating, was sounded at the opening.

Dr. Hocking Speaks

Dr. William E. Hocking of Harvard said Dr. Hopkins' religious and philosophical studies balanced the advances made by Williams' natural science department under his brother, Albert.

The materialism of early nineteenth century French thinkers alarmed Puritan New England, Dr. Hocking said, and "since Williams was strong in science it was natural that it should be on its guard, and the chair of moral philosophy, founded in 1826, had as one of its functions the counterbalance of the 'materialistic tendency' of science."

Representing the natural scientists, Dr. Charles Albert Browne, supervisor of chemical research in the United States Department of Agriculture, praised Williams' contribution to science.

Enthusiasm Cited

"The enthusiasm for science at Williams College was greater during the Hopkins administration, notwithstanding the meagerness of equipment, than in the half century following," he said.

Scheduled to take a prominent part in the symposium were Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner in chemistry; Dr. John N. C. Slater of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. H. C. Jennings of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Sterling F. Lamprecht of Amherst, Dr. W. H. Sheldon of Yale and Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford.

Lutherans Elect Hein

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Rev. Carl C. Hein of Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected president of the American Lutheran church for a six-year term at the biennial convention here yesterday. He has been president of the church since its formation six years ago from Buffalo, Iowa and Ohio synods.

Better Newspaper Reading Habits Urged for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—A "better magazine and newspaper" reading movement has been started in the high schools here by the New York Association of Teachers of English, a branch of the National Council of Teachers of English, following a survey of pupil reading habits which showed that periodicals of the "lurid" type now had first place on the list. A committee appointed by the association is seeking methods of re-directing these habits so that young persons may receive a lasting educational benefit from what they read.

"It is the province of English teachers to create good taste," Miss Gladys L. Persons of Theodore Roosevelt high school, chairman of the committee, said. "Magazines and newspapers which show good taste are just as interesting after boys and girls find their way to reading them as are sensational periodicals. Teachers need to make some connection between their students and better reading. We need some of the techniques that have already been proved successful by teachers, so that we can influence boys and girls to read things which will serve them all their lives."

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Delay in Parley On Neutrality Eases Tension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—Investigation of complaints of violation of the Spanish non-intervention agreement has been brought a stage nearer by the proceedings of international committee, in the opinion of observers here.

Yesterday's stormy session, which revealed the deep cleavage between the two kinds of totalitarian state—Fascist and Communist—brought a number of fiery allegations from both sides, but no concrete proposals, except the Soviet suggestion for an impartial inquiry, which was sidetracked for the time being.

Portugal Retires

It was generally agreed, however, except by the Portuguese representative, who retired in high dudgeon at the Soviet allegations, that the complaints should be subjected to a most searching examination, with the greatest possible speed. What kind of an examination, whether on the spot or in London, is left conveniently vague, and as no date is mentioned, the term "speed" is purely relative and without prejudice to question whether the tortoise or the hare is to be the basis of comparison.

Italy Wants Clean Bill

But, despite the fact that there are elements in the committee which are anxious to give Gen. Francisco Franco opportunity to capture Madrid before a too searching light is thrown on the sources from which he gets his arms, it is clear that certain governments, particularly Italy, are anxious to clear themselves from charges of breaking the agreement.

The Portuguese delegate, on the other hand, refused to listen to the allegations of having helped the rebels on the ground that they constituted an unwarrantable insult from a government with which Portugal has no normal diplomatic intercourse.

Will Pressure Be Exerted?

The rest of the committee, however, is able to bring sufficient pressure to bear on Portugal—if it wants to—to make Lisbon accept the Moscow proposal for a commission of inquiry. Meanwhile the Soviet has been asked to supply the details of its accusations.

Despite the bitterness displayed at the Friday sessions, the general feeling is that the crisis has been ameliorated. The committee separated without setting a date for its next meeting, but it is expected to reassemble next week.

Meanwhile the Spanish Government has notified Great Britain that the force which recaptured Iviza (one of the Balearic Islands), for the rebels, was led by and consisted mainly of Italians. It is not, however, alleged that there is any move to transfer that island to Italian ownership.

Russian Effort to Halt Locarno Parley Planned Without Soviets Present

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 10—It has plainly emerged in the course of the diplomatic skirmishing on the subject of League reform that the Russo-German conflict dominates everything.

Behind the cover of the dispute about procedure is a battle royal on consultation of non-members. Should the League be universal or not? A majority of the delegates appear to think it ought, but Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet delegate and U. S. S. R. Foreign Commissar, although the chief proponent of the indivisibility of peace, has surprisingly developed arguments against universality on the ground that it means a weakening of the Covenant. There is a serious division of opinion on this point.

Inimical to Two

It becomes abundantly clear and steadily clearer that Russia wants to keep Germany out of the League, and to a lesser extent wished to make the return of Italy more difficult.

Still more important from the Russian viewpoint is the desire to prevent a French, British, German and Italian understanding outside of the League, if such an entente means the isolation of Russia.

Hence, the various efforts to torpedo the proposed Locarno Conference.

U. S. S. R. Offensive

In Geneva, the Soviet successfully led the offensive against the Franco-British plan to exclude Ethiopia and to welcome Italy.

In London there is a direct attack on Italy and Germany as supporters of the Spanish insurgents.

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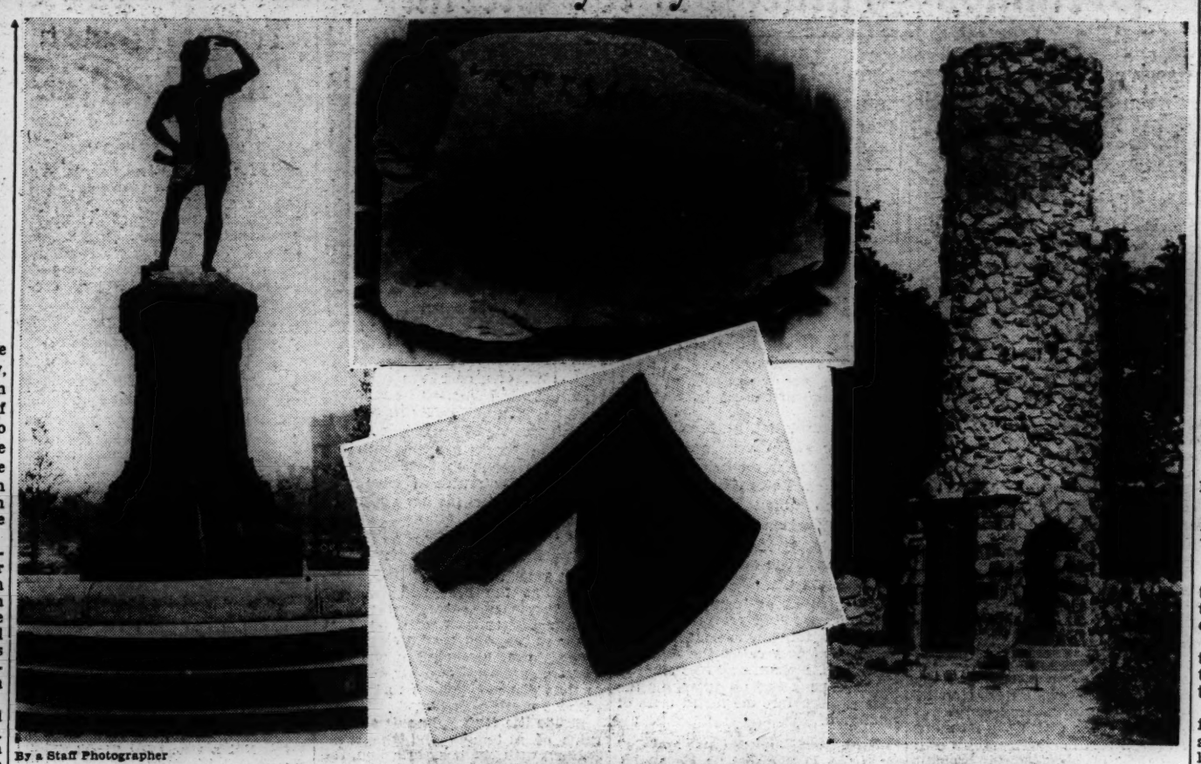
Norwegians to Honor Kinsmen They Say Discovered America

United societies of Boston celebrate day before Columbus Day at Norumbega Tower on Charles River where, legend says, a Norse Village thrived 900 years ago—Norumbega Society hears address on early voyages of Leif Erikson and those who preceded him.



By a Staff Photographer
Leif Ericson Statue on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Upper—The Runic Stone, Found in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
Lower—Old Norse Battle-Axe Found in Michigan in 1878

Norumbega Tower, Memorial to Early Norse Voyagers

On Sunday, the day before the nation celebrates Columbus Day, Greater Boston's united Norwegian organizations honor the memory of Norsemen believed to have sailed to America nearly 400 years before the Great Admiral. Celebrations are planned at Norumbega Tower in Weston, Mass., near the location described as the site of a considerable Norse colony 900 years ago.

At a preliminary meeting in Cambridge last night, Alfred N. Miner addressed the Norumbega Society on the voyages made by the Norsemen around 1000 A. D. and thereafter. He based his talk on knowledge gained from translations of old Norse sagas and the historical research of numerous American and European scholars.

Briefly, the background sketched by Mr. Miner included the 986 A. D. voyage of the Norseman Bjarni, son of Herhjulf, who was driven far to the west while sailing from Iceland to Greenland.

Saw Bold, Rocky Coast

"He saw several times in the distance a bold, rugged coast line," interpreted Mr. Miner, "but made no landing. He was probably off the coast of 'Newfoundland' or 'Labrador.' The account of this voyage was related when he returned to Iceland.

"In the year 1000 A. D. Leif Erikson, the son of Erik the Red, set out to test the truth of the tale told by his predecessor. He sailed with 35 men. His first visit was the island seen by Bjarni, which he named Hulluland, or flat stone land, supposed to be Newfoundland; next, Markland or woodland, supposed to be Nova Scotia; and last, Vinland or vineland, because they found vines and grapes in great abundance.

"This last stopping place is thought to have been the coast of New England. Leif built houses and wintered in Vinland and in the spring loaded his vessel with timber and returned to Greenland."

Wintered in Vinland

About 1002 A. D., Leif's brother Thorwald went to Vinland, according to Mr. Miner, "and 30 men wintered at the place previously established by Leif. In the succeeding year Thorwald sent a party to explore the coast. It was gone all summer. In 1904 he explored the coast eastward and was killed in a skirmish with natives. The following year his companions returned to Greenland.

In the spring of 1007 A. D., Thorfinn Karlsefne, a rich Icelander, set sail for Vinland with three ships and 160 men and women. They took with them their cattle and sheep. Three summers were passed on the Vinland coast. While here, Thorfinn's wife, Gudrid, bore a son, Snorre. Finding the natives hostile, they at last returned to Greenland."

Many old Icelandic manuscripts make mention of other Norse visits to America, accomplished, according to Mr. Miner, in 1011, 1121, 1281 and 1347 A. D.

Long Before Columbus

"All these voyages took place before Columbus made his discoveries in 1492," the speaker asserted. By way of illustration Mr. Miner showed assembled guests one of four axes found after the Norsemen. It is the property of Morgan Stafford of Newtonville. The discovery of this implement was made in Republic County, Michigan, by a prospector who picked it up from the bed of a stream in 1878. It still had a considerable wooden handle, which crumbled, however, as he grasped it. An ax similar to this one is preserved in the Museum of Skara, Sweden. It is of the helmet-smashing type.

Not far from the site of this discovery, a farmer clearing his land in 1898 uncovered what has since become known as the Kensington Rune Stone. It was found, face down, under a stump whose roots had grown around it.

A Record of Discovery

The stone is now at Alexandria, Minn., where tourists view it with curiosity. Some scientists still shrug their shoulders, others take the trouble to check the translation, in old Norse characters, which reads:

"Eight Gothe and 22 Norwegians upon a voyage of discovery from Vinland westward. We had a camp by two skerries one day's voyage north from this stone.

"We were out fishing one day. When we returned home we found 10 men dead. A V M save us from evil.

"(We) have 10 men by the sea to look after our vessel 14 days' voyage from this island. Year 1362."

New England and the Maritime Provinces have had their Runic stones too. One found in Nova Scotia not long ago is very short. It reads, "Leif to Erik raised——" (this monument, perhaps).

Dighton Rock an Indian Legend

The long-debated status of Dighton Rock, a granite stone found in the Dighton river, near Taunton, Mass., is now definitely ascribed to Indians. It was thought for a long time that it might have been Norse, but experts have translated it as an account of settlement of the country by whites, probably made during the seventeenth century.

At Norumbega Dr. William Hovgaard, Harvard expert on early Norse history, built a tall fieldstone tower, allowing an excellent view of the surrounding country. In this region and round about were found docks, wharves, walls, dams and basins attributed to Norse builders. From the Indians, the early Puritans learned that many, many moons before the Mayflower sailed into Plymouth harbor, white men came and built a village here which the Indians said the settlers called "Nor'mbega." This is believed to be the Indian utterance of "Norbega," an ancient form of Norvega, Norway, to which Vinland was then subject.

Debate Caused by Botanist

A few years ago, considerable discussion was instigated through the report of Prof. M. L. Fernald, Harvard professor of botany, who sought to prove that Leif and his party were never south of Labrador. He used scientific interpretations of flora and fauna, described in the ancient sages to back this assertion.

Wineland the Good was so named because of the abundance of wine berries which had heretofore been described as grapes, asserted Professor Fernald. However, the wine berry was not the grape at all, he contends, but the mountain cranberry, a wild fruit common to Labrador at sea level, but found in New England only on the tops of the White Mountains and locally on the Maine coast.

Grape a Southern Fruit

"The portions of the original Icelandic texts," Professor Fernald says, "which have brought the grape so prominently into the discussion of Wineland the Good, are frequent statements that the Norsemen found the vinber, which grew wherever there was hilly ground and which, according to one version of the story, were so abundant that their afterboat was filled with vinberjum . . . and when spring came, they made their ship ready, and sailed away, Leif naming the land after its products, Wineland.

"The grape, it should be remembered, is a fruit of southern Europe and adjacent Asia and Africa, which when cultivated even in southern England, is ordinarily given artificial protection. In southern Norway it can be cultivated with success only south of latitude 61 degrees, and then only when trained against a warm, reflecting wall. Mountain cranberry, on the other hand, grows well in the northern European countries where it was well known to early Norsemen, while little was known of the grape."

Other Discrepancies Noted

Professor Fernald also held the "Mosurr wood" of the sagas referred to knoblike formations found upon certain species of birch. Frequent mention is made of this valuable wood in the writings of Scandinavian botanists, always using the term Mosurr or Mosarr. The only representative of the birch family at all common in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in the northern and upland regions of New England is the canoe birch, almost unknown as a coastal species south of Labrador.

Neither do the descriptions of the natives as "small, swarthy men and ill-looking, the hair of their heads ugly, great eyes and broad of cheek, using skin canoes," fit the Indians, he says, but rather the Eskimos.

Here the matter rests until additional evidence can be uncovered. Meanwhile many states, including Massachusetts and Minnesota, now observe Leif Erikson Day.

Loyalists Concentrate Effort West of Madrid

MADRID, Oct. 10 (AP)—Government militamen fought today in a renewed government offensive at Pelayos.

Backed by artillery, the Socialist troops concentrated an attempt to regain the strategic town of San Martin de Valdeiglesias from positions 43 miles due west of Madrid.

Opposing the attack were strong forces of Moorish cavalry attached to the fascist column which clashed with Socialist militamen.

Government commanders asserted that a fascist column advancing from Maqueda toward Navalcarnero was being supported by a strong squadron of "foreign bombers and fighters." The column was declared nearing Valmojado, six miles southwest of Navalcarnero.

Socialist officials in Madrid acknowledged that the insurgent drive was being concentrated west of the capital in a line running from Segovia, provincial capital north of the Guadarrama Mountains, to Toledo, 41 miles southwest of Madrid.

The line, the Government declared, ran through the regions of El Escorial and Navalcarnero.

Tree Grows on Tree

A cedar tree four feet high is growing on the limb of a chinaberry tree near San Augustine, Texas.

Austrian Fascist Leader Foiled In Drive for Power

VIENNA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, seeking to consolidate Austrian military power in his own hands, ordered dissolution of all private armed forces today.

The Chancellor's sweeping command, which was approved by the cabinet after a 30-hour session, would disband the Fascist Heimwehr of former Vice-Chancellor Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, and Chancellor Schuschnigg's own Roman Catholic militia, the "Ostmurkische Sturmscharen."

Upon dissolution, the private armies were ordered consolidated with the Austrian state militia, which the Chancellor planned to make a branch of the regular army under his control as War Minister.

Three Walk Out

The order met strong opposition from two Cabinet members known as "Starhemberg's Cabinet representatives."

Vice-Chancellor Eduard Baar-Baarenfelds and Minister of Finance Ludwig Draxler handed their resignations to Dr. Schuschnigg. They were joined by Hans Pernter, Minister of Public Instruction, a member of the Chancellor's Roman Catholic militia.

The three ministers walked out of the Cabinet meeting and while they were absent the dissolution order was voted.

Afterward, Chancellor Schuschnigg gave them back their Cabinet positions as private individuals but not as private army representatives.

Demands Loyalty

The Chancellor made clear that his ministers were to be those whose primary loyalties must be with the country and with the Chancellor and not to private armed forces. His declaration was interpreted as a demand for what amounted to oaths of loyalty from the ministers.

Observers agreed that the reconstitution of the cabinet, even with the same personnel, was another forward stride in his battle against dualism in government which he started by ejection of Prince von Starhemberg from the ministerial list last May.

Two companies of heavily armed "alarm police units" were summoned to guard the chancellery, where they took up positions with six machine guns.

Starhemberg Changed His Mind

A spokesman stated that Prince von Starhemberg and Dr. Schuschnigg made peace two weeks ago whereby Prince von Starhemberg was to become head of the new militia, dropping his leadership of the Heimwehr, which would be incorporated into the militia or disbanded.

Prince von Starhemberg, however, it was stated, changed his mind after conferences with his followers and demanded leadership of the militia and the Heimwehr as well as the vice-chancellorship. This would mean a return to the "dual control" which Dr. Schuschnigg tried to wipe out in the rebuilding of the Cabinet last May.

Duel Threatened

Disbanding of the private armies—besides consolidating military control in the Chancellor—was expected to end completely political strife threatening to split the nation by a personal quarrel over Heimwehr leadership between Prince von Starhemberg and Major Emil Fey, former Vienna Heimwehr commander.

The dispute, which has been growing in intensity since the aristocratic young prince was thrown out of the cabinet, recently brought a duel challenge from Major Fey to Prince von Starhemberg.

Observers agreed the next question depends on the manner in which both Prince von Starhemberg and Major Fey received the dissolution order. The Prince once said such action would be accomplished "only over my lifeless body."

Means 158,000 Army

An official committee was named to clarify the state militia's regulation and study relations between the army and the militia and also to outline the militia's connection with the national defense system.

By the order, the armed forces of Austria would be increased to approximately 158,000 men, including the co-ordinated militia, the army and the federal conscription service.

The program for the new defense organization was to be compiled before Oct. 14 when it will be presented to the cabinet for consideration.

The cabinet also will convene Monday to discuss relationship with Germany and Italy, currency and military problems.

Fascists Claim Railway Cut Between Madrid and Valencia

BURGOS, Spain, Oct. 10 (AP)—Insurgent bombardment of Aranjuez, important communications center 29 miles southeast of Madrid, has cut the only remaining railroad link between the capital and the eastern coast, fascist officials asserted today.

Insurgent bombing planes attacked Aranjuez and the rail line running through it, the high command declared, wreaking great damage on the Madrid-Valencia railroad.

The attack was made with a double purpose, fascist officials said.

Food May Be Blocked

By cutting Madrid off, supplies of food for the capital and Socialist militiamen along the battlefronts would be blocked from the principal provincial centers along the eastern coast.

In addition, the final railway avenue of escape for fleeing government officials—in the event the capital falls to the insurgents—would be destroyed. The only route left toward Valencia would be the improved highway running from Madrid southeast through Aranjuez.

Insurgent commanders announced capture of two towns in the sector south of Avila where a Fascist "mop-up" squad apparently was in action—San Juan de La Nava and Barraco.

Other Activity

The high command indicated a projected troop concentration would be centered against El Escorial, socialist-dominated stronghold south of the Guadarrama mountains and 31 miles northwest of Madrid.

Burgos reports declared the majority of action was taking place in the sectors near Avila, including districts south and west of the Sierra de Gredos and Guardarrama ranges.

The capture of La Adrada, mountain village west of San Martin, resulted in death for 15 fascist warriors, the high command declared, while government defenders were declared to have lost 300 men.

The Socialists, before retreating, were reported to have killed all of the town's residents suspected of fascist sympathies.

The insurgent officers denied reports of a government victory at Oviedo, Socialist-besieged provincial capital of the northern battle front.

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Bret Harte Letters Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Letters, memorabilia and editions of Bret Harte's poem, "Dickens in Camp," are on exhibition at Mills College here, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the California author. The exhibition is the first of a series to feature California writers.

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Americans Stay In Madrid With Rebels Advancing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Fascist lines tightening about Madrid threaten to block final avenues of escape for about 100 American citizens and nationals that have remained in the Spanish capital despite repeated warnings of peril.

Their possible plight in the event of a siege has aroused conjecture, but the State Department declined to say whether new measures have been taken looking to their protection.

Despite the threat of rebel bombardment or siege, the American embassy was still open.

Eric C. Wendelin, the Embassy's Third Secretary, who has been in charge since the fighting started in mid-July, has long been authorized, officials said, to close it at his discretion and flee. But the young diplomat has stuck to his job.

Mr. Wendelin and Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, who is at St. Jean de Luz, on the French border, have been keeping in continual touch with the State Department.

Estimating the number remaining in Madrid and vicinity at "about 100," officials said that most were Puerto Ricans, who are full citizens, and Filipinos, who are "Nationals" entitled to the protection of the United States.

Because of family or other ties, they chose to remain in the face of a final warning last month that the Embassy might no longer be considered a place of refuge. Several hundred other Americans and Filipinos left Madrid and other Spanish cities earlier.

With the exception of those at Bilbao, in the north, and Malaga, in southern Spain, all the American consulates have remained open and are following a "business as usual" policy as far as possible, the state department said.

Besides Mr. Wendelin at Madrid, with a clerical staff, there are: Consul John D. Johnson, of Vermont; Boland More, of Ohio, Vice-consul; and Col. Stephen O. Fuqua, the military attaché. Mr. Wendelin is from Massachusetts.

Duce Boosts War Industries To 60-Hour Work Schedule

ROME, Oct. 10 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini stepped up the weekly work schedule to 60 hours today in a labor order designed to increase production of war materials by 1200 industries.

On the Duce's recommendation the cabinet raised the number of naval enlistments to 60,000 men.

The labor production plan, the Premier said, was designed principally to increase the output of factories manufacturing supplies for the air force and the navy.

Air Council Planned

The cabinet also decreed formation of an air council, composed of the highest military air authorities, outstanding aerial engineers, manufacturers and scientsts, who will be called into consultation to advise on perfection of the nation's aerial defense.

Construction of airplanes, the Duce asserted, has "reached a satisfactory daily figure but is not yet sufficient according to the pre-established plan."

Transformations

He declared that new large factories now are "completing their transformation in order to construct only airplane mortors."

"The whole molitary preparation of the nation is being intensified with the best results," Premier Mussolini told the cabinet.

He said that the number of cadets for the air force had been doubled and an increase in the aviation enlistments "proceeds regularly."

In shipyards, he asserted, that "there are at present under construction several score warships."

Contracts have been let and work will be begun this month, the Duce reported, for construction of new airports in the valley of the Po river.

To Cost $7,000,000

The total cost, which will include some fields in Sardinia and Sicily, was estimated by the Premier at approximately 140,000,000 lire ($7,000,000).

New armaments for the army, Signor Mussolini said, "proceed regularly and will be completed in the pre-established time."

Regarding the colonial army, the Duce said 26,000 applications from volunteers have been received for a grenadier division to be stationed in Addis Ababa as a garrison force.

Thirty battalions of Black Shirts are being incorporated into the colonial army, he declared, taking the place of a division now being brought back to Italy from East Africa.

World's Largest Military Airport Started in Italy

JESI, Italy, Oct. 10 (AP)—Under-Secretary for Air Gen. Giuseppe Valle gave the signal today for the start of work on what will be one of the largest military airports in the world.

It will engage about 1000 workmen for more than a year. When completed it will have capacity for nearly 300 airplanes and 1000 aviators.

It is 20 miles back from the Adriatic coast at Ancona.

Military circles say it has Yugoslavia particularly in view.

This was also the case with the airport inaugurated by Premier Benito Mussolini last month at Forli, his native province, with capacity for 250 airplanes and 700 aviators. Forli likewise is near the middle Adriatic.

Fast bombing planes from either airport would be able to reach vulnerable points in Yugoslavia within an hour.

Daranyi Named Hungarian Premier To Succeed Gömbös

BUDAPEST, Oct. 10 (AP)—Koloman Daranyi today was appointed Premier of Hungary.

Formation of the Government was deferred for the funeral of Premier Gömbös, who passed on Oct. 6.

Diplomats and military attachés of most of the world's governments, including the United States, attended the funeral service. Col. Gen. Hermann Göring representing Germany, Count Galeazzo Ciano, foreign minister, Italy.

Mr. Daranyi, a member of the late Gömbös' National Unity Party, was minister of agriculture in the Gömbös' Cabinet.

Black Legion Prosecutor Called Member of Order

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP)—Harvey Davis, Black Legion "colonel" told a circuit judge who sentenced him and six of his fellow members to life imprisonment for murder yesterday, that Duncan C. McCrea, Wayne county prosecutor, was a member of the hooded order.

Mr. McCrea participated in prosecution of Davis and 11 other Black Legion members for the roadside "execution" of Charles A. Poole on May 12. He stood in the courtroom today as Davis told Judge Joseph A. Moynihan, "I didn't get a fair trial. Mr. McCrea here, the prosecutor who prosecuted this case, belongs to the Black Legion, and it was a perjured trial."

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Text of Landon's Speech Pledging Balanced Budget

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—The following is the text of Governor Landon's address here last night:

Tonight I am going to talk about the federal budget. And incidentally I, too, am going to talk about it in billions.

First, let me make my position absolutely clear. If I am elected, the budget is going to be balanced. It is going to be balanced not by depriving our needy of relief, not by refusing necessary aid to our farmers, not by swamping the country with taxes.

The budget is going to be balanced by cutting out waste and extravagance; by putting an end to the use of public funds for political purposes; by restoring hard-working, painstaking, common-sense administration.

This question of balancing the budget is of vital importance to every man, woman and child in this country.

Three Reasons

Let me give you three reasons why this is true.

It is true because "upon the financial stability of the United States Government depends the stability of trade and employment, and of the entire banking, saving and insurance system of the country."

These words are not mine. They were spoken by Candidate Roosevelt at Pittsburgh four years ago.

It is true because "if the nation, like a spendthrift, throws discretion to the winds, is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending, extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, it is on the road to bankruptcy."

Those words are not mine. They were also spoken by Candidate Roosevelt at Pittsburgh four years ago.

It is true because "taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors, because they are a burden on production. . . . If excessive, they are reflected in idle factories, tax-sold farms and in hordes of the hungry tramping the streets and seeking jobs in vain."

Prophetic Words

And those prophetic words are not mine. They were spoken by Candidate Roosevelt at Pittsburgh four years ago.

Those are three reasons why "I regard reduction in federal spending as one of the most important issues of this campaign." Even those words are not mine. They were spoken by Candidate Roosevelt at Pittsburgh four years ago.

Now let us turn to the record. Let us see if federal spending was reduced; if taxes were lowered; if deficits were stopped. Everyone knows the answer, but it cannot be emphasized too much.

Four years ago the Federal Government spent just over $5,000,000,000. Last year it spent just under $9,000,000,000. Four years ago the gross federal debt was $21,000,000,000. Today it is $34,000,000,000.

The Facts

Those are the facts. Instead of a decrease, we have had an enormous increase all along the line—an increase in spending, an increase in taxes, an increase in debt—all of which, as every housewife knows only too well, have increased the cost of living.

That is only a summary of what has happened to the financial pledges of Candidate Roosevelt. Now consider what has happened to the financial pledges of President Roosevelt.

Time after time we have been assured by the President and his spokesmen that no more taxes would be imposed. But under this administration, 14 bills increasing the tax burden have been jammed through Congress.

And as for his assurances that the budget would be balanced. Well, these political hush-darlings have become annual fixtures. The first one was shortly after he took office in 1933. The next was in January, 1934. The next in January, 1935. The next in January, 1936. And the last at Pittsburgh two weeks ago. And this last, as usual, was accompanied by the promise that no more taxes would be necessary.

Couldn't Overtake

In other words, as usual, the President expressed the hope that sometime, somehow, revenues will overtake expenditures. The way expenditures are running today, Jesse Owens himself could not overtake them.

That is the record. Instead of a balanced budget, we have a confession of incompetence—a confession by those in charge of our Government that they have set loose a flood of spending that they are unable to stop.

Let us examine this policy of spending. Let us look at the theory used to justify it, the amounts involved and the threat to the country if it is continued.

The simple and amazing theory behind this spending was sold to the Administration by a British economist. He said that if only the United States Government would spend $400,000,000 a month, it would prime the pump and all would be well.

Ardent Followers

Of course, as a foreigner, he found ardent followers in this administration, although he had none in his own government. His formula was eagerly adopted, with one important change. The Administration concluded that if $400,000,000 a month for useful projects would be good medicine, $600,000,000 a month thrown around at random would be even better. So we started spending, not for the multitude of things we really needed, but for every conceivable thing. The lid was off. It is still off. We have been spending at the rate of $600,000,000 a month and more ever since.

Just consider what this meant. It meant making a special virtue of spending for spending's sake. It meant saying to some 800,000 government employees: "Don't watch out for the resources of the government. Get rid of them as fast as possible."

What has been the result of this policy? In the three and one third years ending June 30, last, the Federal Government spent more than $25,000,000,000. This was more than all of the Presidents of the United States from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson spent in 124 years.

And what excuse does the President give for spending more than all the Presidents from Washington to Wilson? — for ignoring his promises made at Pittsburgh four years ago—or perhaps we should say $25,000,000,000 ago? Speaking last week at Pittsburgh he said: "We had to balance the budget of the American people before we could balance the budget of the national government." And then he added: "That makes common sense, doesn't it?" This is a mighty melodious phrase, but with 11,000,000 unemployed, with almost 20,000,000 people on the relief rolls, with the banks stuffed with government bonds, with the government spending double its income this does not make common sense.

In his last speech, the President overlooked this record. That is not surprising. At least it is no more surprising than the method of bookkeeping adopted by this Administration.

For the first time in history—in war or in peace—in prosperity or in depression—the Treasury of the United States is keeping two sets of books.

Kind of Bookkeeping

This is the kind of bookkeeping we find when countries are faced with inflation or bankruptcy—when governments can stay in power only by deceiving the public. It is the kind of bookkeeping, for instance, from which the French people suffered during the serious inflation 10 years ago.

Under such a system, items are transferred and retransferred, as they are by this Administration, without rhyme or reason, from one set of books to the other. No definite line is drawn between ordinary expenditures and so-called emergency expenditures. No one, unless he is in the confidence of those who juggle the figures, can determine accurately what is going on.

Of course, you can rely on the daily treasury statement to present accurate figures. But with the present mystery of the two sets of books, the secrecy surrounding the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and the juggling of revenue and expenditure items, not even an expert can obtain a clear picture of the exact condition of the United States Treasury.

But in spite of this system of bookkeeping, in spite of all this juggling of figures, there are certain facts that it has been impossible for this administration to hide. One of these facts is the vast increase in the ordinary routine cost of our government.

In 1934, the first full year of the present Administration, the ordinary activities of the Federal Government, exclusive of debt retirement, cost $2,505,000,000. For the present year the estimated cost is $3,407,000,000—an increase of $902,000,000.

In order to place these figures on a comparable basis, I have put the cost of the veterans' administration in 1934 at the 1937 figure, and I have eliminated all such new items as the bonus, triple A, civilian conservation corps and social security.

In other words, this $902,000,000 increase was purely and simply an increase in the ordinary routine expenses of the Federal Government—an increase of 36 per cent in the expenses which the Democratic platform, and the Democratic candidate of 1932, pledged to cut not less than 25 per cent. An administration that boasts of that record does not deserve another chance.

Now consider the so-called emergency expenditures.

In the name of emergency, this Administration has created no less than 75 new bureaus, agencies and what-nots.

Certainly no one can seriously maintain that all of these conflicting bureaus are necessary. Neither can anyone seriously maintain that it is necessary for our Government to have hundreds upon hundreds of press and publicity agents—hundreds upon hundreds of just plain barkers carrying on party propaganda at the expense of the taxpayer.

There is still another set of figures connected with emergency expenses that deserve attention. There are the expenditures classified as relief.

Now the fact of the matter is that since the NRA was kicked out there has been a substantial recovery in this country. Yet in spite of this, relief expenses keep right on increasing.

$3,500,000,000 a Year

At the present time we are spending for so-called relief at the rate of $3,500,000,000 a year, or $1,500,000,000 more than in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. And still, in spite of all this spending, the Administration has not redeemed its pledge to give every man on relief a job.

Now obviously there is something wrong here. Everybody knows what it is. A lot of the money spent in the name of relief has nothing to do with relief. And a lot of the money has been wasted.

If I am elected there will be an end to this spending of relief funds for other purposes. There will be no more wholesale waste and extravagance. And there will be efficient administration of our public affairs. That is how the budget can be balanced—how it can be balanced without reducing by a single dollar the necessary payments to those actually in need.

Become Vast Sieve

The Federal Government has become a vast sieve through which taxpayers' money is being poured in constantly increasing volume.

Never in the history of government has there been such profligate spending. Anyone at all familiar with what has been going on could almost count on the fingers of one hand foolish experiments the Government could cut out and save at least $1,000,000,000 any time it wanted to.

What can ultimately be accomplished in the way of reduction it is impossible to determine, since detailed figures are not available, and future commitments are unrevealed.

But I mean to balance the budget. And I am not going to take four years to do it. With a reduction in government expenditures, I am convinced there will be such a rebirth of confidence that we will have a real recovery—the kind of recovery that means re-employment. That, in turn, will not only reduce expenditures further, but will expand government income.

If the family incomes of this country are to be relieved from this intolerable burden—if the specter of inflation and bankruptcy is to be set at rest, a change of administration is absolutely imperative.

Late Repentance

Election-eve repentance will not do. The give-me-another chance plea will not serve. No matter how sincere the good intentions of the present administration may be, they can never be translated into an effective program of economy.

The reasons for this are obvious; an administration which starts a policy of spending for spending's sake dares not stop it. An administration which creates a multitude of new offices, which embarks on all manner of new ventures, which spends money to keep itself in power, dares not risk the angry votes that would result from economy.

Today, our various governments, federal, state and local, are taking through taxation, almost 20 per cent of the national income. One-fifth of the average income of every man, woman and child in this country goes to cost of government — one dollar out of every five.

Altogether Too Much

This is altogether too much. But even this is not the whole story. In addition, they are spending enormous sums obtained by borrowing. When this borrowing is added to what Government takes from us in taxes, we find it is spending 30 per cent of the national income, or a dollar and a half out of every five.

In the matter of borrowing the Federal Government is the outstanding offender. For every dollar the Federal Government has received since March, 1933, it has spent two dollars.

This is an appalling situation. It cannot be casually tossed aside—as the President attempted to do at Pittsburgh last week—with the explanation that the debts will be paid out of an increasing national income. When the Government finances its costs by borrowing, it mortgages the future income of every family. And if our Government is to remain honest, its debts have to be paid. And they have to be paid, not out of some impersonal fund known as "national income," but "in the sweat of every man that labors."

Burden on Children

We cannot—we must not—place this burden upon our children. We must remember that they, too, may have emergencies. We must make it possible for them to live their lives without having to pay for the financial follies of their parents.

Every generation the necessary activities of government increase. This is inevitable because of the increasing complexity of civilization. Unless we match carefully every penny we spend, unless we cut out every trace of waste and extravagance, these necessary activities are going to suffer. Every dollar that is spent foolishly means a dollar less for the things that are necessary and wise.

Let me quote once more the words of the President. In March, 1933, he said: "Too often in recent history, liberal governments have been wrecked on the rocks of loose fiscal policy."

Spoke Truly

He spoke truly. A loose fiscal policy—and that is certainly a polite term for what we have today—will wreck any government. It will wreck the Government of the United States unless we stop it. We must put the spenders out.

For remember: Those who preach spending, practice spending, and brag about spending, cannot stop spending. This is the lesson of history. That is the record of this Administration. They are proud of their spending. They talk of it as though preserving the financial integrity of the United States were only a game.

The American people know that it is more than a game—that our very existence depends upon keeping our financial house in order. But if the Administration wants a baseball analogy—if they want the score—it is easy to give. It is written clear across this country:

Twenty-five billion dollars spent.

Thirteen billion dollars added to the public debt.

Eleven million unemployed left on base.

Pyramids' Futile Bid for Eternity

Massive Walls of Woven Stone Laugh at Fleeting Conquerors But Bow to Vandals of Time—Supreme Effort to Gain Immortality by Material Contraptions Fails—Children of Israel Saw Them in Prime

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Ninth of 51 Articles

GIZA, Egypt—The Pyramids are the most defiant edifices ever built.

Here men raised mountains. For decades whole armies of workmen toiled, not lifting bricks made without straw which the taskmasters forced upon the Israelites, but solid stone. Whole quarries of stone were hewn from distant hills, chiseled into shape, drawn across the Nile in flood time, dragged up long gangways or lifted by lost mechanical secrets and laid in place, row upon row, layer upon layer.

The most massive walls ever conceived were woven round and round and round a tiny cell to make it safe. Then the piles were covered with bright granite, and beautiful new mountains stood glistening in the sand.

A Bid to Defeat Time

The Egyptian monarchs were men of great enterprise. They fought wars, gathered taxes and collected tolls, made conquests, conveyed the Nile waters through arterial channels and fine, branching capillaries to myriad fields which the foresight of Joseph had made Pharaoh's own property, built up industries, brought gold, bronze and silver from remote mines, had their artisans blow blue glass and directed their scholars in a study of the moon and stars.

But high above all the regular routine, some of these kings gave their supreme attention to the building of the Pyramids. All else was passing and ephemeral. These were to be eternal homes defeating time.

The Pyramids are situated between the desert and the Nile, or rather, on the edge of both, for there is no middle land. Where the Nile ceases to spread its silt and waters, the desert sands begin. These piles of stone stand impassive and unmoved amid flowing sands near the flowing Nile—permanence in the midst of incessant change.

On one side are ever-growing gardens. Against the other swirls never-resting sand.

The Pyramids are grim, sad. They are like bare, gnarled trees that bear no fruit but defy wind and storm.

They seem eternal, as they were designed to be, but still they have proved futile. They could not keep their trust. They have yielded up their treasures. They all stand empty.

However, the Pyramids deserve vast respect. They are imperious, even in their futility. They have no apology to make. They did their best. They are a supreme attempt to defy time and decay by material contraptions.

They failed, but in their failure men have grown very wise. These stones are kind in all their sternness. They are good teachers. You would do well to attend their course of lectures. They speak softly, but with great authority. Before the deafening tumult of the world their silence is all-eloquent.

The greatest of them, the Great Pyramid, was built far in antiquity, probably before any recorded history, but is commonly called the Pyramid of Cheops. I mounted to its slightly battered peak and on surveying the wide world before me heard cries of jubilation.

"I Have Seen Empires Come and Go"

"Listen, O Pyramid," I exclaimed. "A new conqueror is celebrating victory. One of the sources of your Nile has a new master, who hails from Rome."

"I have seen the Nile change many masters," said this mighty pile, unmoved. "Before Mussolini, was Julius Caesar; before Caesar, was Alexander; before Alexander, Cambyses. Thirty different dynasties dominated the Nile before the time of Christ Jesus. Ten times invaders from outside conquered my land, established empires here and then were driven out. Rome remained mistress of the world a few hundred years, then made way for other masters.

"Within my shadow here Napoleon won a victory; 10 years later he was master of Europe, and seven years after that was exiled to St. Helena. Alexander's career lasted 13 years, Julius Caesar's dictatorship, only five. The average duration of imperial grandeur since I began observing is not 200 years. The rise and fall of empires has become as common as my Nile's own yearly flood, and, I think, less important. I am not excited by these newest victory cries."

So spoke the Great Pyramid and I sat long upon its peak to ponder. To ponder and watch men draw muddy water for their verdant fields.

There are two main groups of Pyramids. The three greatest stand in a row, one near the other at Giza, not far from Cairo but across the Nile. They can easily be reached by street car, and an excellent auto road also connects them with the city. From these, one sees the other rather loosely scattered cluster at Sakkara, 12 miles farther up on the same west bank of the river. Among these latter is one built in terraces.

Massive Monuments

The great Pyramid is now 746 feet square at the base and 450 feet high. It was once covered with granite and had smooth sides, but that has been removed for use elsewhere, leaving the layers of stone exposed, one above the other as steps, so that one may mount to the top without much difficulty.

Beside the Giza Pyramids are the ruins of a temple and the great Sphinx, with the body of a lion, the face of a woman and the head of a man. Perhaps it was meant to portray a god of the desert.

This is the most massive cluster of monuments in the world. What hope and faith and longing went into their building! Few other works of human hands bring one so close to the men of long ago.

Not Stones Nor Wealth, But Love

As for me, even though it is foolish, I'm glad the ancients built a time-defying Pyramid instead of spending all their energy on more fleeting things. They were striving toward something supreme.

Sunset has come. The Nile canals are mother-of-pearl ribbons twined among rose gardens, date palm orchards and rice fields. A soft glow suffuses the desert. The exquisite sand-ripples shimmer in rich yellow. People return with well-laden hands from their toil. Peace reigns supreme.

Something seems to say to me that not stones nor wealth express life, but love and humility and that which is not made by hands.

U. S. Club Women to Fight Attacks on Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Can we preserve our democratic educational system for our children? Will democracy survive? Will the women of this country help to preserve democracy for posterity? These questions and many more like them are being asked by our people at this time, according to Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, chairman of the department of education of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Our democratic form of government is being challenged and it is believed that the spoils system must be supplanted by a trained personnel in diplomatic and governmental affairs. This would obviate democracy's outstanding weakness," says Mrs. Whitehurst.

"As some countries have established dictatorships, it is necessary to combat such a trend in this country.

"Since it is an established fact that dictatorship in government and democracy in education are incompatible, we should work to create public sentiment toward retaining our school system, which is rated the finest in the world.

World Revolution

"A vast organization has been established in this country, the ultimate goal of which is world revolution. In the past, some people doubted that this could be accomplished. Now it is necessary to read only the daily newspapers to realize how far such propaganda has advanced. If you doubt the authenticity of the daily news you need only to go to your public library and secure books on the various philosophies of government. They will prove that advocates of communism, for instance, realize now and realized many years ago that a communistic form of government could not survive if capitalistic nations are permitted to function—so world revolution was and is advocated.

"We also know that the ultimate goal is to destroy religion and yet we need faith and religious ideals more than ever. Those who can recreate faith may save the social orders which are now threatened.

"Although most of the countries with 'isms' claim their goal is the elimination of class discriminations—one simply has to look at the disfranchised class in Russia and the discriminations against the Jew in Germany to realize that this is not true.

Must Fight Subversives

"Yet, with all of this information before us, many believe that what is happening in Russia, France and Spain today cannot happen here.

"We must stir our people to action so as to combat the subversive influence now at work and this can best be accomplished through the medium of public affairs forums.

"At the present time adult education along the lines of public affairs and government is inadequate. To be effective it must touch the majority of adults in this country. There are 75,000,000 adults in this country over 21 years of age, 64,000,000 of whom have not finished high school and 32,000,000 have not finished the eighth grade of common school.

Club women should conduct forums in each of the 15,000 federated clubs and in addition sponsor forums in each community. Such forums to be open to the public, so that many of our people will have the opportunity of receiving a comprehensive understanding of public affairs as they are today. This is a challenge to every club woman in this country."

SWITZERLAND
cosy
underwear for ladies, gentlemen and children
ask mother, she knows

Roosevelt Backs Trade Treaties As Aid to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ments for the Hull trade agreement policy. Peace, he declared, lies through a good-neighbor policy of reopening tariff-clogged channels of international trade. He accepted the thesis that the world's present ills, whether deviations to Fascism or Communism, are largely economic.

Prosperity Makes Peace

"Peace makes money; peace saves money for everybody," he declared in St. Paul almost at the same hour that Governor Landon was speaking in Chicago. "A prosperous world has no permanent room in it for dictatorship or for war; enlightened self-interest is the justification for what we do."

While Governor Landon recently cited the New Deal trade agreement with Canada to show the alleged inroads of Canadian cattle and cheddar cheese in the United States market, President Roosevelt cited the same treaty last night to show the supposed benefits to international good will and trade.

And then, as though not trusting too far the altruistic motives of the northern tier of states, he pointed to increases of United States exports to Canada, asserted to flow out of the treaty.

Not a One-Way Street

"The very word trade," he said, "means articles of commerce flowing in two directions. It is not a one-way street. There cannot be a revival of foreign exports without a revival of foreign imports."

To Canada, he declared, United States exports have increased $24,000,000 in the first six months of the treaty, including not only manufactured but farm articles. And then as though in direct reply to Governor Landon's charge that the New Deal had made bad bargains in the 14 trade agreements negotiated to date, he declared:

"It was not a question of winning or losing any treaty mutual advantage has been the successful objective, and our exports during the first half of this year, as compared with last year, have increased by $132,000,000."

Mr. Roosevelt fairly checkered his passage across Iowa and Nebraska with campaign stops. Not in recent years has a region been so ardently wooed, first by the Republican, then by the Democratic candidate.

The Farm Speech Goal

The farm speech at Omaha will recount the supposed blessings to agriculture awarded by the New Deal, and in particular will probably press the charge that in failing to provide production control, the Landon tariff-equivalent farm benefit plan would subsidize disastrous farm surpluses, and low prices.

This is the argument that has just swung the Prairie Farmer, Mid-West farm journal to the New Deal; a declaration considered highly significant by Democrats here.

The Roosevelt harmony conference with all-faction Democratic leaders of Minnesota at St. Paul, appears to have served its objective in clearing the way for farmer-labor leaders in the state contests, in return for united support for Roosevelt in the national office. The deal is assailed by Republicans as indicating complete subjugation of the old Democratic party to alleged radical elements.

President's St. Paul Speech Praises Farm Co-operatives

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech here last night at the Capitol building:

As you know, I had planned to visit Minnesota on my trip of inspection to the drought areas the end of August. The untimely death of the Secretary of War kept me away. It was at that time also that this state suffered a very great loss in the passing of a virile and magnetic American leader, Floyd Olson. He had been my friend for many years. I miss him greatly today.

Much water has run over the dam since Floyd Olson presided at the great gathering to which I spoke in the spring of 1932. During these more than four years, one of our most important national achievements has been the strides we have made everywhere in thinking in national terms. Never before has America been so united.

Mutual Dependency

We have come to understand that the agricultural prosperity of the Northwest is directly affected by the agricultural prosperity of the rest of the country. Georgia will buy Minnesota flour if Georgia gets a decent price for its cotton. Minnesota will buy overalls made of Georgia cotton if Minnesota gets a decent price for its wheat.

People in the manufacturing cities will find more employment at better wages if the farm families of the nation have the wherewithal to purchase manufactured goods. And the farmers of the nation will sell larger crops at better prices if the industrial workers in the cities have more money to buy dairy products, vegetables, fruit, pork and beef.

In our local and sectional relationships — relationships between the various farm regions and between city and country—we have in these four years come to recognize the closeness of the interdependence and the usefulness of the co-operative ideal.

Farm Co-ojeratives

Minnesota is a good place to talk about farm co-operatives. Here dairy and livestock farmers have pioneered and pointed the way. Here and in Wisconsin have been built the greatest co-operative organizations in the nation for processing and marketing dairy products.

When in 1933 this Administration undertook to meet the desperate and long neglected needs of agriculture, we turned to the co-operative idea, and called to Washington representatives of the great co-operatives and other farm organizations to work out a program with us.

The triple A itself had, as its foundation and its essence, the co-operative idea. Administered locally by community committees, selected by the farmers themselves, it was a picture of economic democracy in action.

Tribute to Farmers

I pay my tribute—with the rest of the nation—to the patriotic zeal of the committees of farmers who did so much through their earnest co-operation for our adjustment and conservation program. The farmers of America will not forget what they have done, and what they are doing.

This Administration from the very start, came to the support of the co-operative ideal by vigorous action. That support has continued. That support will continue.

It established a central bank for co-operatives with 12 regional banks to aid in marketing and purchasing.

It held out the helping hand of credit to production credit associations to enable farmers to finance production through their own banks.

The Triple A has worked directly with the co-operatives in their marketing agreement program. By loans to co-operatives we have helped to bring the comforts of electricity to many farms of the nation.

Gave Money Support

We did not stop at merely lending money. When farm prices were threatened, the Administration held them up by purchasing surplus products through farm co-operatives for distribution to hundreds of thousands of families faced with hunger in our great cities.

Nevertheless, while the Government can help through its resources, we in Washington have recognized that co-operation and co-operatives must come from the people themselves. Government can see to it that the rules of the game are fair as between co-operative enterprise and other enterprise. But the initiative, the management itself must spring from and carry on from, the bottom up rather than from the top down.

This Administration is determined to continue in active support to the ever-growing farm co-operative movement.

World Co-operation

I am happy in the strengthening of this movement at home. But let us remember that the same spirit of co-operation is an essential part of our relations with the other nations of the world. It is this realistic appreciation of the benefits of co-operation that lies behind our efforts to re-establish foreign markets for our farm products.

In the spring of 1933 our foreign trade had fallen off to about a third of its former value. That was what I inherited.

The very word "trade" means articles of commerce flowing in two directions. It is not a one-way street. At last we understand this in our domestic trade. No single state can produce either crops or merchandise and continue indefinitely to sell them to other states for money alone. Eventually, they have to be paid for in other products.

Foreign trade is just like that. There cannot be a revival of foreign exports without a revival of foreign imports—unless, of course, we do as we did between 1920 and 1930—lend our money to foreign nations to enable them to buy our own farm and industrial products.

But America has learned her lesson once and for all about that kind of frenzied finance.

The Secretary of State of the United States has spoken in Minnesota clearly and unequivally in regard to the trade agreements that have been made with 14 foreign countries for mutual trade advance. He pointed out to you the chapter and verse of the statistical record which shows what these agreements have accomplished to increase the trade and income not only of the industrial workers, but of the farmers of the nation.

Mutual Gain, the Goal

It was not a question of winning or losing any treaty. Mutual advantage has been the successful objective; and our exports last year have increased by $132,000,000.

To Canada, our neighbor on the north, the $24,000,000 of our increased exports during the first six months have included not only exports of manufactured articles, but also agricultural exports. American industry and American agriculture are both benefiting by increased general trade. The figures prove it, and our growing consumption and better farm prices prove it.

Every American—city dweller and farmer alike—ought to fasten this home truth in his memory: When the nations of the world, including America, had jacked their tariffs to the highest point and enacted embargoes and imposed quotas—in those days farm prices throughout the world were at their lowest, and world trade had almost ceased to exist.

Today, under the leadership of the United States, other nations of the world are coming to recognize that home truth. Back in 1932, although there was a tariff on wheat of 42 cents a bushel, you all know that the wheat which you produced up here in the Northwest was selling as low as 30 cents per bushel. There were no farm imports then to worry about; but low prices were plenty to worry about.

Good Neighborship

Within the past two weeks splendid progress has been made in giving a greater stability to foreign exchange. Within that same time there have been lifted many quotas and embargoes, including those on important American agricultural export products.

But, my friends, the increasing restoration of trade, of industry and of employment serves more than a mere economic end.

For three years we have had faith that it would turn us and other nations away from the paths of economic strife which lead to war and toward economic co-operation which leads to international peace.

Peace cannot be attained merely by getting sentimental about it. Peace depends upon the acceptance of the principle and practice of the good neighbor. That practice is founded on the Golden Rule and must be fortified by co-operation of every kind between nations.

Peace makes money; peace saves money for everybody. A prosperous world has no permanent room in it for dictatorship or for war. In striving for peace, I am confident that the American people seek it with their hearts and their heads as well. Enlightened self-interest is justification for what we do.

Confident in the practical wisdom of the ends we seek, with full faith that it will serve in a practical way for peace on earth and good will between men and nations, we shall continue on our way.

Balanced Budget Pledged By Landon in Chicago Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

and non-specific. Indeed, he mentioned only one concrete place where he would save money. He said he would plow under some government press agents; "just plain barkers carring on party propaganda and at the expense of the taxpayer." His remedy was simply to cut out the present expenditure, while continuing to spend for about the same objectives. He promised, therefore, to continue relief, farm aid and to keep taxes down. But he said that "anyone could almost count on the fingers of one hand foolish experiments the government could cut out and save at least a billion dollars any time it wanted to."

President Criticized

He also urged that the regular costs of government — the routine, recurrent expenses—be cut down. He contended that these had risen from $2,505,000,000 in 1934 to $3,407,000,000 in the present year. This was exclusive of extra expenses of such things as AAA, CCC and social security. The speech was crammed with powerful argument against the Administration's spending program. Governor Landon attacked the double-entry system of bookkeeping; he pointed to business recovery and asked why relief expenditures were still going up, and he went after President Roosevelt personally and pointedly.

The personal thrusts began with highly effective quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's Pittsburgh speech in 1932. It concluded with derision at "election-eve repentance." Governor Landon bitingly said, "The give-me-another-chance plea will not serve." Perhaps the sharpest note of the speech was reserved for John Maynard Keynes, the Cambridge University economist, and his pump-priming theories of recovery. Governor Landon spoke of "a British economist, of course. As a foreigner he found ardent followers in this Administration, although he had none in his own Government."

Anti-Foreign Note

This anti-foreign note was struck by several of the speakers who preceded Governor Landon. C. Wayland Brooks, candidate for Governor of Illinois, spoke of "that insidious serum of internationalism and communism" which, he contended, motivated the New Deal. Radical prejudices also came into play.

Outside the hall, a Republican sound truck filled with exhibits of goods from abroad made its loud-lunged appeal to the crowds, as the monotone from its horns went on: "see them, folks. See the hams from Poland . . . the bacon from Scotland . . . the Danish pork . . . see them . . . see them . . ." Each mention of a foreign country was with sarcastic emphasis, and political observers wondered how successful this appeal was in a definitely foreign-born section of Chicago.

But of the success of Governor Landon's speech there could be no doubt. Those who had heard all of his addresses declared it to be by far the most vigorous to date.

It is a question whether many votes are swung in the last month of any political campaign. But the national headquarters at Chicago, and the whole atmosphere of this train, has been vastly cheered by the success of this speech. The best political analysts declare Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan to be mighty close today, with Michigan probably safely Republican.

88 Electoral Votes at Stake

Their total of 88 electoral votes may well spell the difference between success and failure for the Republican cause, or for the Democrats. Governor Landon has to overturn substantial Roosevelt majorities rolled up in 1932 hereabouts, and again in 1934. Could he but deliver his budget speech over and over, observers would be really optimistic of his chances. But there are other issues to come; civil service at Cleveland, Ohio, relief and re-employment at Detroit.

Again a Landon trip starts under encouraging auspices. Again the candidate and his train reflect optimism. But there is a new realism. The Roosevelt campaign is also under way.

Lemke to Run in Michigan On 'Third Party' Ticket

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 10 (AP)—William Lemke, Union party presidential candidate, and his running mate, Thomas C. O'Brien, notified the State Department yesterday they would run on the "third party" ticket in Michigan in the November election.

They had been nominated also by the Farmer-Labor party, but a split in the group led to court action to remove their names from the ballot. Their withdrawal from the Farmer-Labor ticket ended this dispute.

The "third party" was qualified in this State last summer by B. F. Stephenson, Michigan leader of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice.

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Window Places, Modern Style

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

DURING the warmer months of the year the place at the window becomes the most important in the room. The window itself seems to play the part of messenger and representative of the open air, to those of us who have to stay indoors whether we like it or not.

Not so long ago the living room was considered most comfortable when it successfully banished fresh air. Now, not only do our architects construct windows as large as possible, but window decoration corresponds in turn to the modern instinct for maximum contact with fresh air, with sunshine and with the landscape outside.

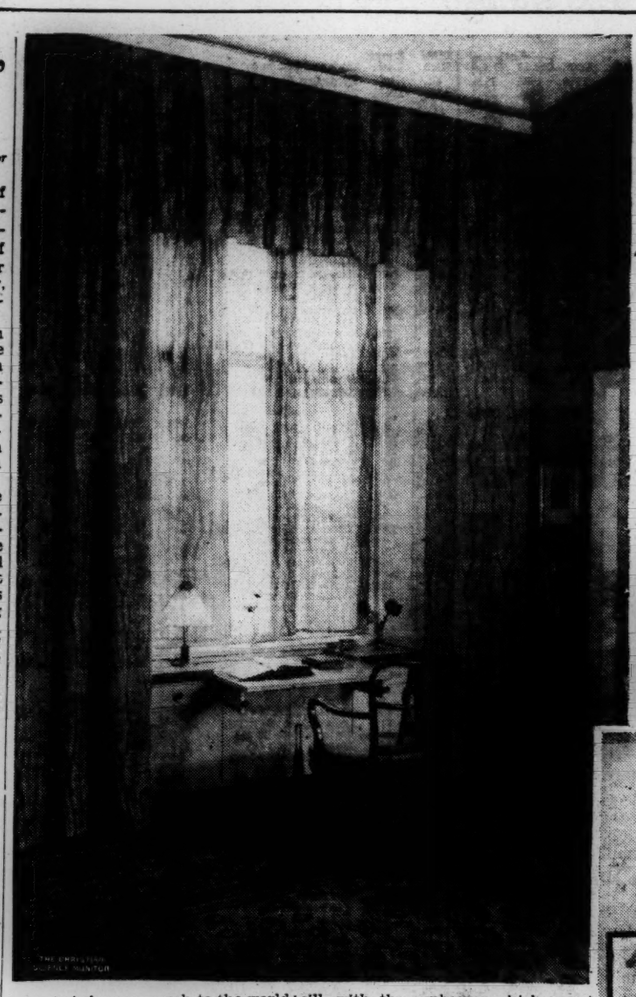
Banished from the modern house are the heavy materials and dust-catching plushes of our grandparents. We prefer a cheap washable material of thin texture and cheerful pattern—not very substantial, but fresh and attractive when it serves its true purpose of curtain, catching the play of light and sunbeams. Those curtains today are made of plain white muslin, or brightly colored cretonnes, or thin washing silk. They have to fulfill the double function of emphasizing by their freshness and daintiness the window as the source of light; also of toning down the glaring effects of light and sunshine.

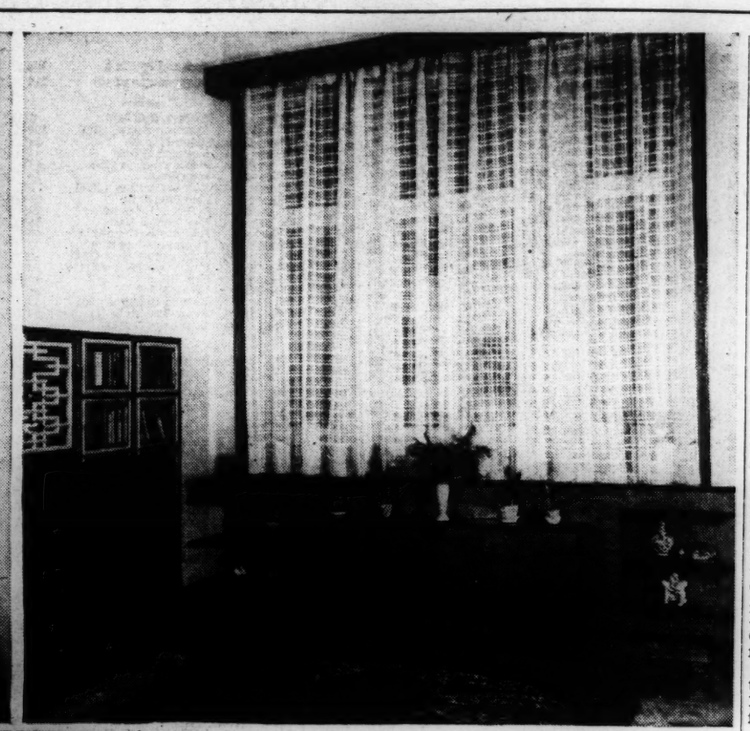
We moderns no longer disown and try to disguise our windows, but on the contrary pay them the respect due to the source of light and air, so the place at the window becomes an important part of the room. Our liking for outdoor life will not be repressed, even indoors, and we enjoy having our writing or sewing table placed right at the window. Then we can turn our backs on the rest of the room and pretend that we are really out-of-doors.

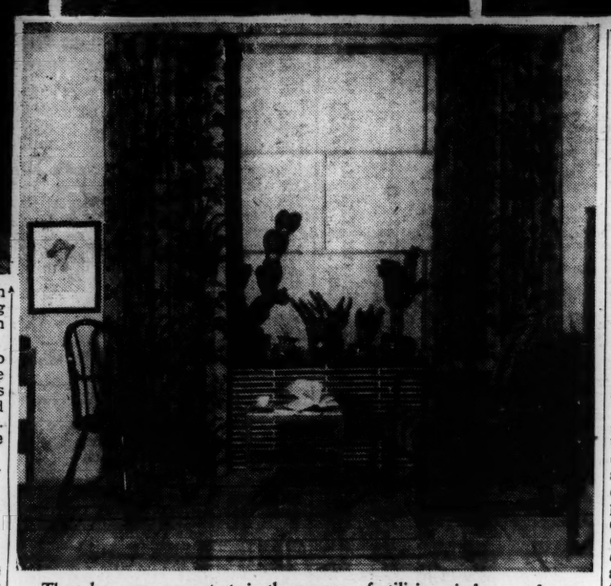
A window place like this can be constructed as an organic whole, not merely a place to put any old table. The window sill must be of the correct height so that we can easily see out. The table and the window frame can be made to match and correspond in their line and color. When we sit at this window we hardly feel that we are in a room at all, for the window appears to belong as much to the world outside as to the room itself.

If we have the misfortune to live in a building without a beautiful view, perhaps even with windows opening onto a backyard, there is no need to be downcast. A window place can be arranged even there, maybe with clouded glass panes which do not shut out the light. A few flowering plants placed on the sill, with the sunbeams which even a backyard cannot banish playing upon them, will create the illusion of nature and fresh air.

Most modern curtains are so simple that any woman can make them herself. They should be as simple as possible, for they will need washing several times a year. Essential to the place at the window, is joyous freshness.







There has come a new taste in the manner of utilizing windows, and some of the present-day manners are suggested by the pictures here. At the left, the deep window space is filled by a built-in cabinet containing drawers and shelves, and a desk section. By architects Hoffman and Augerfeld.

At the center, above, a window in a tiny room is given over to a dressing table, dainty silk curtains emphasizing the unit. Outside the window shown at the center, below, is an ugly backyard, so the window has been screened with clouded glass. The wall beneath is of red slate and the surrounding hangings are of blending tones. Various cacti thrive in the strong light.

A treatment of unusual character has been given to the window at the right, where a cabinet of peculiar form extends along its whole width. Designed by the architect, Otto Hoffman.

The Arts and Crafts of Finland

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

WE are inclined to be grateful for the circumstances that have retarded the industrial development of Finland when we examine the collection of handcrafts from that country which are on exhibition through the 17th of this month at R. H. Macy & Co.'s store. These works have an exceptional fitness for modern decoration and a charming sincerity, in that they are not antiques, nor yet forced revivals of techniques almost abandoned, as is so often the case with peasant art shown today. On the contrary, they are contemporaneous crafts, still practiced in all parts of Finland, both by peasants and trained artists.

The collection, assembled by Louis Bonyhard, commissioner of Finnish Art Exhibits in the United States, contains 10,000 items and was sent by the Government of Finland. It includes rugs, linens, tapestries, pottery, glass, pewter, wood carvings, both in the round and in relief, and, from Lapland, ornamental objects of utility cut from bone, reindeer horn and wood.

In view of the history of Finland, one is surprised to find these crafts little affected by either Russia or Sweden. Although they are not usually bold in form or dramatic in conception, they are, nevertheless, definitely national, and would be identified anywhere by people who had observed them carefully.

Alluring Rugs

Let us examine, for instance, the Ryijy rugs. A strong background is first hand-woven, then into this vegetable-dyed yarns are knotted in such a manner as to form a design of a distinctly stylized type, but nevertheless primitive. A figure which one may scarcely have observed, and which one might have described as a cone or a triangle or a pentagon, turns out to be the figure of a hero; perhaps from the Kalewala, Finland's great epic; perhaps from history. Such phenomena as sunsets, storms, northern lights are symbolized also in these vague patterns. After they are worked by knotting, the yarns are clipped, leaving a high pile which, instead of being erect, slants obliquely over the surface, producing a texture which, in the experience of this writer, is unique. The colors are extraordinarily animated. The pinks sparkle like banks of mountain laurel, the browns are rich like the ground in autumn, while the whites are a little greenish, like fields of buckwheat.

The linens are not unusual in pattern, choosing usually complex stripes and checks in softly modulated colors, but the flax from which they are woven has a particular quality and a delicious odor. This was explained to the writer by Mr. William Lindenwald, in charge of the exhibition, as being the result of the softness of the salty atmosphere in this country of a thousand and more lakes, a condition which so favorably affects the flax that it requires no chemicals in its fabrication.

Subtle Tones in Glass

The tapestry weavings are done on horizontal looms and for them purer and more primitive colors seem to be chosen than is the case with the other crafts, which delight in subtleties of tone. This is particularly true of the glass, whose color one is often at a loss to name. Among these illusive shades are a smoky amethyst, a claret-amber, a green drenched in brown. The low glass dish ornamented with the fish in relief, illustrated on this page, is an example of the earthy green, while the high vase is gold-dust crackle, with a base of amber glass. The forms have dignity and pleasing proportions, but are not imaginatively conceived.

The pottery is, perhaps, the most notable feature of the collection. Whereas, the glass has felt the influence of the German and Austrian schools and of Lalique, the pottery is essentially Finnish. Many of the pieces are copies of old urns, jars and vases excavated from the very ancient soil and ascribed to the fifth century of our era, when there was evidently an advanced culture in this land. Indeed, it is believed that 2000 years B. C. a people familiar with the refinements of civilization occupied this region.

Pottery of Distinction

Some of the decoration is unlike that of other potteries, particularly the incised bands with little dots that give an interesting surface to a white vase. There are also strange swirls of color in bowls and rich, dark glazes on oddly shaped vessels. But the curious thing is that the effect is sophisticated. The simplicity of the underglaze painting, often like sgrafitto decoration, is modern in feeling. One is brought to the belief that the 1500-year-old vases which are said to have been "copied," have been considerably altered by the application of recent techniques, whereas antiquity has in truth contributed basic forms and conceptions.

Pewter is worked like silver and has none of the quaintness of early American pewter, but resembles more our modern designs. To this writer its quality always seems sacrificed when pewter is handled like silver, for when hammered and engraved it loses its gentleness of tone, its mistiness, and competes poorly with the splendor and the gleam of the more precious metal.

The wood carvings bring us back to peasant craft. There are innumerable bears presiding over boxes and dishes, or merely asking admiration for their own stalwart forms. More elaborate, of course, are the plaques carved in high relief which depict stories and scenes familiar to the natives of Finland. Our illustration shows a family of moose, a familiar sight in the richly forested country.

Some of the subjects chosen are humorous or satirical and some are copies of famous paintings. This is the collection which shows the most imagination and wit. It makes one aware of opinions, of shrewd observation, of a point of view about human beings and the society they have built. It might be called the craft of the Finnish philosopher.

Two pieces of modern Finnish glass. The low dish of dark green opaque glass is in the style of Lalique. The vase is a gold crackle, set on an amber base.

Courtesy R. H. Macy & Co.

A wood carving, The Moose Family, by the Finnish artist Lepola. In the current Finnish Crafts Exhibition of R. H. Macy & Company.

The Various Appeals of Antiques

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

DOUBTLESS many readers, as well as I, often regret that the term "antiques" has become so common in use—and so indefinite in meaning. Because its best sense associates it with things that have strong attractions, "antiques" is applied by dealers to anything old and odd that they think someone will buy, provided it can be passed off as "more than 100 years old."

Ox yokes or Windsor chairs, milking stools or Stiegel glass, melodeons of the 1860's or Connecticut chests of the 1680's—all these are offered as "antiques." More than that, they are bought as such by customers who never think of protesting at the indiscriminating absurdity of the association. So the work has come to be a verbal circus tent under which are gathered freaks and clowns as well as performers of admirable skill.

Still, what other single English word can be used instead? I know of none. A federal customs regulations admits duty free most things that are 100 years old, and so, antique. This has been seized by the trade and accepted by the American public as the official minimum age standard for antiques. For French shopkeepers to apply the word to a thing, it must have belonged to the early years of Louis XIV's reign—the 1600's. Louis XV's designers proclaimed that they turned for inspiration to "The Antique," which meant to them the buildings and furnishings of Greece and Rome. With so many misunderstandings of what the word means—or did mean—we need to decide which one of these ideas we agree with—if we agree with any of them.

What Is an Antique?

We will all be content, I think, to disregard both of those French ideals, one of which would turn our attention to objects made around three centuries ago, and the other, carry us back 20, more or less. Nor will the "one hundred years" of the Federal Customs' standard have weight with us. That lets in far too many things we would not accept as gifts—speaking broadly, is it not enough to say that we are thinking of antiques as the home furnishings made before machines supplanted hand work?

From Many Lands

This opens the way to the suggestion that antiques may be thought of as belonging to no special country but to all countries. Also, that every kind of thing within the home is included, whether made chiefly for use, or chiefly for ornament. So we find there are antique rugs of half a dozen countries of Asia; and there are antique porcelains, pottery, metal-work, textiles, carving, and cabinet work from many lands.

From these sources that are far distant in miles and in years — China, India, Persia, Turkey—down to our most familiar native producers of the early 1800's, is a long distance, with innumerable types and forms of articles embraced. In our homes of today we may find examples of many of them, and it is their appreciation—the values and the appeals that we find in them—which we are to think about just now.

If we notice the attitudes of numerous people toward antiques, it will be found that these things are cared for for very different reasons, but it seems clear that sentimental association is the commonest appeal. Sometimes this fondness makes priceless to their possessors heirlooms that would bring small amounts at public sale. But often their treasures are really very fine.

Here, then, is possible the original value that people find in antiques —that based on personal association with ancestors, relatives or friends.

Why People Like Them

Various other motives seem to actuate collectors, some of whom seem to have either little sentiment or none at all. Thinking of scores of them whom I have known, sentiment is rarely met as a motive. Usually, it has been the contagion of the enthusiasm of the sentimental folk about their heirlooms, which has led others to wish for similar things in their homes. Even when they are without the urge of ancestral associations, they may find associations of period and locality. Around these they may throw in imagination an animated atmosphere of the past, peopled with forbears whose characters are recalled or fancied with delight. Here, too, sentiment controls, but taste has been needed to assemble things of the proper type to suit the times and the region in which one's ancestral interests rest.

Collectors' Clubs

A very recent outcome of collectors' activities is the formation of clubs of those who are giving attention to special classes of old-time objects. American glass, lighting devices, pewter, American clocks, Wedgwood ware—these are some of the subjects that engross the attention of groups and indicate how highly specialized the appeals of antiques may become.

Such organizations are doing excellent service through focusing attention on narrow segments of the extensive spread of antiques. They are not merely collectors but specialists, who delve into all matters pertaining to their hobbies, and comparing details of design; discovering craftsmen; checking records for dates relating to persons and factories; correcting erorrs in tradition and preserving whatever material may be found concerning their particular interest.

A Metropolitan Antiques Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THE penalty of living in a vast city is that you are not easily surprised. Unusual scenes and occurrences assault you on every hand, till they seem far less remarkable than monotony. You walk abroad and breathe an atmosphere of beauty and elegance.

In the metropolitan city you rub elbows with wealth and also with poverty; with intelligence and frivolity; with artists and with philistines, but you don't see much of simplicity and very few of your experiences are salted with quaintness. It was, therefore, a clever plan for the eighth annual Antiques exposition, which displayed its wares at the Hotel Commodore from Oct. 5 to 9, to lead its visitors gently back from the splendors of the eighteenth century into the hinterland of the colonization period. From mansions and manors one moves into primitive homes, whose furnishings expressed the skills of their owners and the aesthetics of the storekeeper and the blacksmith—for these were in many respects sound aesthetics.

Collecting is essentially an amusement and it remains an amusement and an emotion no matter how much erudition guides it, and for this reason this year's exposition catered cleverly to the tastes of its patrons. There were things to be discovered, not merely fine pieces to be admired.

English and American Glass

The exhibits of glass were particularly complete. Among the recondite pieces from eighteenth century England were two unusual bells of Nailsea glass, as large as gourds, and with long, slim handles. The glass was thin, clear and resonant and the form was like the calyx of a flower. One was dark purple with a twisted strand of varicolored glass running through its crystal handle; the other was pink, with undulating bands of color.

Back in rural America glass was a different matter. In some examples it seemed as soft as cushions: for instance, in the case of the fat little paperweights in whose hearts were imbedded flower motifs, butterflies and the portraits of heroic men. Even the pieces of pressed glass with their waffled patterns and clear, tender colors looked as cozy as quilted coverlets, every angle rounded off, like the manners of a gentlewoman at that time! Cameo, pattern, milk, lace, blown, Sandwich, Waterford, Bristol glass, were all there, perhaps behind things and under things, coyly waiting for the connoisseur to dig them out.

Very important to the student of Americana were the paintings on velvet—still-life arrangements, excellent in design and color, and the expression of a particular American craft. Needlework, quilts, samplers, offered to the expert stories of local cultures. Old pewter exemplified the charm of this material when worked sympathetically with its character and not in imitation of silver. Lowestoft, lustre, Staffordshire, Bennington, spatterware, historic blue china, Pennsylvania Schnitz and other porcelains and potteries, enforced the realization that American life has never been devoid of fine things, nor of aesthetic experiences.

There's A Vogue for Old Dolls

An unusually large collection of dolls demonstrated how simple, sensible and wholesome were these companions of American colonial children. The smart, perky, impudent doll was not born till long after the rigors of pioneer childhood had faded into oblivion.

Because collecting old things is a sentimental matter, we love the objects that call into existence for us the lives of other days and other homes, as little and intimate objects do. And it was the booths with trifles, curios and amateur handwork, which fascinated not only the observers but also the purchasers.

Nevertheless there were furniture, portraits, silver, textiles of very great value and consummate beauty, representing the suave culture of the eighteenth century. Many beautiful Sheraton pieces were included; a set of American Hepplewhite chairs; a set of Hitchcock chairs, an extremely fine Spenser portrait; a magnificent Paisley shawl; a pair of lustre andirons from President Buchanan's home; an unusual grandfather clock from Pennsylvania.

Very notable was an exhibition of the work done by the American Index, which will be reviewed in a future article. H. J. K.

Serviceable Flaxseed

Linseed oil, which is pressed from ground flaxseed, is used not only in paints and varnishes but also in putty, oilcloth, leather cloth, linoleum, printer's ink, rubber substitutes and soaps.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stocks Breast Profit-Taking Waves and Make Further Gains** • Commodity and Money Markets

Market Continues Its Forward Push To Higher Ground

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—A late rally in today's stock market wiped out many earlier profit taking recessions and pushed a wide assortment of issues into new high ground for the past 5 years with gains of fractions to 2 points or more.

It was the sixth consecutive session in which the list marked up another peak for the recovery. Transfers were around 900,000 shares.

There was plenty of stimulating economic news, with dividend and earnings forecasts providing substantial support for selected equities.

Further confusion in foreign affairs, including the Russian controversy with the powers over interference in the Spanish civil war and political disturbances in France, tended to keep some traders on the fence. The forthcoming Monday holiday also was a restraining influence.

Railroads Do Better

Among the better share performers were Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Western Union, National Biscuit, Standard Brands, American Shipbuilding, United States Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, Warner Bros., Colgate Palmolive, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Alaska Juneau, Dome, General Realty, Baldwin Locomotive, Cleveland Graphite, Yellow Truck, Safeway Stores, Radio, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Allied Chemical, United States Rubber, Goodrich and Johns-Manville.

Foreign currencies were quiet in terms of the dollar.

Amusement issues were aided by indications improved public-spending power is being reflected in a sharp upturn in moving-picture theater attendance with the consequent betterment of the major producing companies, financial positions.

Bonds Unsettled

The rise of the listed bond market lost headway today and some of the recent favorites wavered.

Bond men conceded the market was entitled to a pause after its renewed recovery march and the heavy demand the last few days for secondary rails and industrials situated to benefit from the rising business trend.

While there was no visible change in underlying money conditions, United States Treasury issues backed away for small losses. Investment interest of late has been focused on rails and other issues which had lagged in earlier recovery stages. The spread of earnings improvement in the corporate field appears to have made many lower-rated issues attractive to buyers seeking better yields than are obtainable in the gilt-edged category.

Profit taking among recent gainers increased the market's resistance on the advance. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Hiram Walker 4½s, International Paper 5s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, New York Central 5s and Western Union 5s sold a little lower. International Hydro Electric 6s were off 2 points at one time.

On the upside, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Allis Chalmers 4s, Great Northern 4¾s and American & Foreign Power 5s were conspicuous.

The investment market did not seem to be appreciably perturbed by European bickering over Spanish affairs. Most foreign dollar bonds moved in a narrow orbit. A French bond, Soissons 6s, dropped more than 3 points in a thin market.

Wheat Rises Briskly On New Tops Abroad

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—New top record prices scored both at Winnipeg and Liverpool today gave Chicago wheat futures a brisk upward swing late as well as early.

All deliveries of wheat at Liverpool outdid any previous heights attained in the last six years. Winnipeg registered new tops for the season, and longer for near-by contracts, with export business for 48 hours totaling around 3,000,000 bushels.

Wheat closed firm, 1⅛-1⅝ above yesterday's finish, December 1.16¼-⅜, May 1.14⅞-1.15, corn ½-⅞ down, December .95⅝-¾, May 90⅝-¾, oats unchanged to ⅛ higher, and provisions unchanged to 5 cents off.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: It seems reasonable to assume that the market has been repairing its underlying structure the past three days, in the form of an irregular, sidewise movement. Therefore, the market should now be in an improved position to resume its advance on a broad and active scale. The uncertainties of a holiday week-end session may exert a restraining influence, but should not delay for long a development along the latter lines.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Activity in the market has increased and, in addition, interest has been displayed in a greater number of individual issues, which may indicate that a widening body of traders and investors are paying closer attention to the improving conditions of business shown by many individual concerns. A cheering factor has been the better tone of the public utilities and oils, which sections of the list had been somewhat sluggish in comparison with the industrials.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: The action of the share list of late has been very encouraging and, while at this level it is to be expected that there will be occasional recessions, there is no reason for becoming uneasy. As a matter of fact, the outlook would lead to the belief that still higher prices are in the offing for most stocks, because there is n oliquidation of consequence taking place, and on all recessions good buying is making its appearance. Furthermore, the business picture is pleasant to contemplate.

Seven New Banks Open in Week

CHICAGO—Seven new banks were opened during the past week, one in Florida, three in North Carolina, one in West Virginia, one in California and one in Oregon, according to the Weekly Banking Market, released by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in the week ended Friday totaled 42, compared with 44 in the preceding period, Standard Statistics Company reported. Unfavorable changes numbered 2, against 2 the week before.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct.10	Last Oct.9
62	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	63	63	63	62
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3¶)	66¾	66¾	66¾	66½
14⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29⅝
32⅞	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	33¾	32⅞	33¾	32⅞
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
81¾	58	Air Reduction 1¶)	76¾	76½	76¾	76¾
6⅛	3	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
56⅝	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	56	55¾	55⅞	56
47	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	47½	46¼	47½	46¼
40⅜	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1¶)	38	37½	38	37⅞
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	235	234	235	233
29	23	Allied Mills (½b)	27½	27⅜	27½	27¼
14¾	6¾	Allied Stores	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	84	84	84	84
65	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	64¾	64	64⅜	64
28¾	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
5⅜	2	Amal Leather	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101½	101½	101½	102
69¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	70⅛	69½	70⅛	69¾
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	44⅞	44½	44½	44½
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	128⅛	127½	127¾	128
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	167	167	167	..
54⅝	30	Am Car & Fdry	54½	53⅞	54½	54⅜
90	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
63	31	Am Chain	60	60	60	..
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	29¾	28¾	29¾	28⅝
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7½	7½	7½	7½
49¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	46	45½	46	46
41½	25	Am & For Pow 6	38	38	38	37½
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¼
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2½	2½	2½	2½
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
39⅛	23⅛	Am Locomotive	39⅜	38¼	38⅞	38¼
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24⅛	23¾	23¾	24
15	10	Am Mach& Met (.40b)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
44	27	Am Metal	44⅜	44	44⅜	44
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12½
74½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82	82	82	82⅛
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23½	23⅛	23½	23⅜
165½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	158	158	158	158½
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	32⅜	32	32⅜	32
39⅜	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38½	38½	38½	38½
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	23¼	22	23¼	22⅝
39½	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	43¼	39½	43	39¼
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	89	88¾	88⅞	89
45	20½	Am Steel Fdries	45⅛	44½	45⅛	44⅞
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	25½	25½	25½	25⅜
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	23½	23½	23½	23½
179⅞	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	179¼	178½	179	178½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100⅞	100¾	100¾	100¾
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	145	145	145	..
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
27½	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	27	26¾	27	27
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3q)	58⅛	56¾	56¾	57
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅛
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	4	4	4
41⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	41¾	41½	41¾	41⅝
78½	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	79	78¾	78¾	78½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19	18⅝	19	18¾
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	106	106	106	107¼
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅝
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14⅛	14	14	14¼
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	17	17	17	17
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	20½	20¼	20¼	20½
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	81⅝	81	81⅝	80⅞
44⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	43¼	42¼	43¼	42¼
29½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	27¼	26⅞	27¼	27
115	109	Atl Refining pf	112	112	112	112¾
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	28¾	28½	28⅝	28½
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack	18⅛	18	18	18⅞
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	35¼	34½	34½	34¼
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	4½	3¾	4½	3⅞
62	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	65	61¾	64	60⅛
26½	15⅝	Balt &2Ohio	26⅛	25½	26	25⅞
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	40½	40	40½	40⅛
3¾	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	3½
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	111½	111¼	111¼	111¼
61¾	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	65	61½	64	61
72½	13¼	Barker Bros	22	22	22	22¼
20	14⅛	Barnsdell A (.80)	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	19⅜
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18	17½	18	17½
114¼	110	Bayuk2Cigar pf (7)	111	111	111	..
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	94¾	94½	94¾	94½
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14½	14½	14½
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	32	31¾	32	31¾
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	24
62	48	Best & Co (2¶)	62⅛	62	62⅛	61½
75¾	45¾	Beth Steel	75⅛	74¼	74⅞	74⅝
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19	18⅞	19	18⅞
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	48¼	48¼	48¼	48
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	18⅝
108	77¼	Blumenthal pf	108	108	108	108
81¼	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	29¼	29	29¼	29
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47	46¼	46¼	46⅞
45	9	Bon Ami B (2½)	42	42	42	42
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	27¾
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	81	80⅝	80¾	80¾
18⅞	1⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15½
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	62⅞	62⅜	62½	62½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	45	45	45	45½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56⅝	56¼	56¼	56⅝
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103½	103¼	103¼	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (5)	51½	51½	51½	51½
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	50¾	50¾	50¾	50⅛
17⅜	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	15½	15¼	15½	15½
18	8⅞	Bucyrus Ere (n)	18⅛	17½	18	17¾
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
1⅛	⅜	Budd Rts 2 pd	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
31⅜	20¾	Bullard (½b)	31	30¼	31	30¾
49¼	11½	Bulova Watch	48½	47¾	47¾	48
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	33	32¾	33	32⅝
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	18	18	18	18
6⅛	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
25⅝	16½	Byers	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24⅜
84	54⅛	Byers pf	80½	80½	80½	80½
31	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	30½	30½	30½	30½
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packng (1½)	39½	39½	39½	39
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	37½	36¾	37⅜	36½
20¼	10⅝	Canada Dry	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅝
52	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	54	53½	53½	52
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	51½	51½	51½	..
9¾	6¾	Carrers & Gen (.20)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
186	92½	Case Thresh	160	159½	160	159
84¼	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	84	84	84	84
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (2b)	26¾	26⅛	26¾	26⅛
33	19	Celotex Co	30¾	30	30¾	30½
86	54	Celotex Vo pf (5g)	84¼	83	83½	83½
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
57	35	Central RR of NJ	47	47	47	46½
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55	54¾	54¾	55
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13¼
24¾	19	Champion P & F (1)	24¾	24½	24¾	24¼
104½	101	Champion P pf (6)	105	105	105	..
94	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	95	93¼	95	92
75⅝	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	75¼	74¾	75¼	74⅞
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	6½	6¼	6½	6
12	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10¼	10¼	10¼	9⅞
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	2
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
4⅞	2½	Chi &2N'western (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅛	6	6	6¼
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¼	6	6¼	..
32⅝	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	31	30¾	31	30½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9½	9½	9½	9⅞
128½	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	127¾	126¾	127½	126¾
86¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	83	83	83	83
11	4¾	City Stores	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10¾
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	37⅞	37	37½	37⅛
188	156½	Cleve CC&StL (10)	200	200	200	..
46	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	47½	44¼	47¼	44⅛
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	63½	63	63½	63
125	84	Coca Cola (2)	120	120	120	121
57¾	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3	56¾	56¼	56¼	..
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17
62	39½	Collins & Aikman	63⅜	61	63	61¾
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112	112	112	..
39⅞	28¼	Colo F & Ir (n)	38½	38	38	38⅛
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
49	23⅞	Colo F&I pf (h)	34⅝	34½	34½	35¼
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1 pf	32½	32½	32½	34
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	20⅝	20¼	20½	20⅝
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	39	39	39	39
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	46½	46½	46½	46¼
136½	94	Columbian C vac (4¶)	126½	126½	126½	..
87⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	70⅝	70	70¼	70⅝
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	83⅞	83¾	83⅞	83⅞
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅜	16⅞	17	17¼
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
83	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	78½	77¼	77¼	78
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅛
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	37	36¾	37	36⅛
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	21½	21½	21½	21⅞
85	72¼	Consol Clg ppf ww (6½)	84½	84¼	84½	85
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	18½	18½	18½	..
7⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film 1pf (1g)	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
45½	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	45	44⅝	45	44⅝
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	108¼	108¼	108¼	108
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	6½	6½	6½	6¾
1⅜	¾	Consol Textile (h)	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
26¼	15¾	Container n (1)	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅞
20⅜	10¾	Cont Baking A	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
102¼	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	99½	99½	99½	99
87¼	67¼	Cont Can (3)	72½	72	72	72½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40¾	40	40¼	40
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	3	2¾	2⅞	3
38½	28¼	Cont Oil (1¶)	35	34¾	35	34¼
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	67¼	67¼	67¼	68¾
82¼	69⅝	Corn Products (3)	69⅞	69⅜	69⅞	69¼
168¼	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	159½	159½	159½	..
7⅝	4	Coty	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36	36	36	36
35⅞	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼b)	33¼	33	33¼	32⅞
84⅞	40⅞	Crown Cork & S (2)	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	84
12⅞	7⅛	Crown Zeller vtc	12⅛	12	12⅛	11⅞
58¾	28	Crucible Steel	54¾	54	54¾	55¾
2⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	10½	10¼	10½	10⅛
109⅞	63¼	Cuban Am Sug pf	111	111	111	108
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22
110⅝	90½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
21¼	10¼	CurtissWright A	19	18¾	18⅞	18¾
70½	36⅛	Cushman 8%	50½	50½	50½	49¼
		—D—				
18¼	7⅝	Davega St. (.30¶)	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅝
94⅞	52	Deere & Co	92½	92	92½	92¼
26¼	19¼	Deisel W G (1¶)	24⅛	23⅞	24	23⅞
52	38¾	Del & Hudson	53⅝	52¼	53⅛	52⅛
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	22¼	21¾	22⅛	21¾
9¾	4⅜	Denver R G (h)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
40½	30⅛	Diamond Match (1¼¶)	33½	33	33	33
43	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	39	39	39	38¾
21	19	Dixie Vortex (1¼)	19	19	19	19
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23	22¾	23	22⅝
61⅛	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	53¼	52¾	53¼	52⅝
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	75¾	75	75⅜	74⅝
25¼	13	Dresser B	24⅛	24¼	24¼	24⅛
8¼	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8½	8	8¾	7¾
167⅞	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	168¼	168	168¼	168
133⅝	129	du Pont deb (6)	131	131	131	131

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct.10	Last Oct.9
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114	114	114	113
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8½
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	176½	176½	176½	175
39⅜	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	39
13½	5¾	Eltingon Schild	15¼	14¾	15⅛	14¾
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	46¼	45½	46¼	46
17¾	10	Elec Boat	14	13⅝	14	13½
7¾	5⅛	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
17⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	15¼
78	29½	E: Pw & L 6% pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	71¼
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	79½	79	79½	78½
55¼	42⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	47	46¾	46⅞	47
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	13	13	13	13⅜
84	45½	Engineers P S pf (10§)	82	82	82	81½
89½	48	Engineers PS ww (11§)	85	85	85	84¼
18¼	11	Erie RR	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅛
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14	14	14	..
40⅞	23¼	Evans Products (1)	31½	31⅛	31½	31⅜
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5⅜	5¼	5¼	..
		—F—				
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3¼	3	3	3½
70¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	69	69	69	69½
52	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	51½	51	51½	51¾
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
5⅜	2½	Fed Water Serv	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
39¼	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (.40§)	39½	39¼	39⅜	39½
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	43¼	43	43	43⅜
33½	24⅞	Firestone T&R (.90b)	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29½
105½	100½	Firstn T&R pf A (6)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	46⅝	46½	46½	46½
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	36⅛	35⅞	36	36¼
11¾	3⅞	Folansbee B (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
47½	32	Food Mach n(1)	40	40	40	..
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	36¼	35¾	36	36
97¾	63	Franklin Sim pf (7g)	88	88	88	..
35⅝	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	27¾	26⅝	27½	26⅛
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	39	39	39	39
		—G—				
18¼	11½	Gamewell	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	12½	12⅛	12½	12½
63	42½	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	60	59½	60	60
34¾	21	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	25¼
15	10⅜	Gen Baking (.60)	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14½
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
19	5¾	Gen Cable	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	18¾
45	17	Gen Cable A	48½	46⅞	48½	47
59½	52	Gen Cigar (4¶)	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	54
49	34½	Gen Electric (1)	49	48⅝	49	48⅝
43½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	40¼	39¾	40¼	39¾
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
71	19	Gen G & E cv pf	64	60	60	66½
72⅝	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	72⅝	71¾	72⅝	71⅞
122¾	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	120¼	120	120	120
10⅞	5¾	Gen Out Ad	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
53½	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	48	48	48	..
62	38	Gen Print Ink (2½b)	61	61	61	62
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	47½	46⅞	46⅞	47
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	3	2¾	3	2⅝
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	41¼	39	41¼	38½
54¾	33¼	Gen Refractories (½e)	54⅝	54	54	54½
63½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	62	61	62	60½
27¾	17	Gen Theatre Eq	26¾	26½	26⅝	26¾
90	70	Gillette S R pf (5)	80¼	80	80¼	79⅞
18⅝	13⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16	15¾	15⅞	16
88⅞	86¾	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	88¼	88	88	87⅞
20¼	6¾	Gimbel Bros	20	20	20	20¼
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	45½	44¼	45½	44
55	52¼	Glidden pf (2¼)	54⅛	54¼	54¼	54
10¼	6¾	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	7¼	7	7⅛	7⅜
21⅜	12⅝	Gold Dust vtc (.60)	14¼	14	14¼	14
25⅛	13⅝	Goodrich	25	24½	24⅞	24⅜
79¼	74	Goodrich pf n (5)	78	78	78	77¾
31⅞	21⅝	Goodyear	27¾	27⅛	27¾	27¼
104	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	102¼	102	102¼	101¾
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
4½	2	Graham-Paige	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
11¼	1⅜	Granby 2b st pd	3½	3½	3½	3½
6⅜	3¼J	Grand Union	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35½	24½	Granite City Stl (1)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅝
47	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45¾
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	44	41⅞	43¾	41¾
22¼	16	Great Nor Ore (1) ctfs	21¼	21	21⅛	21
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	35¾	35½	35½	35¾
34½	22	Green, H L (1¶)	34⅞	34⅜	34½	34½
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	61⅞	61	61	61⅛
39	24	Guan Sug pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
62½	30½	Gulf Mobile pf	62	62	62	62½
		—H—				
34¼	30	Hackensack Wtr (1¾)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34
11⅞	6	Hall Printing	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
22⅝	14	Hamilton Watch	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
48⅞	30⅛	Harbison Walker (2)	49½	49½	49½	49½
17	12	Hat Corp of Am	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
35¾	25½	Hercules Motors (1)	38½	36⅝	38⅜	36¾
116	84	Hercules Powder (3¶)	115½	115½	115½	..
80	58⅞	Hershey Choc (3)	69	67½	69	66½
119	102	Hershey Choc pf (4¶)	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furn	40⅞	40½	40¾	40⅛
32⅜	9	Hollander (½)	30¾	29½	30⅜	31½
37¾	19¼	Holly Sugar (2¶)	36⅞	36½	36⅞	36¾
44¼	39⅞	Houdaille Her A (2½)	42⅛	42	42	42¼
33	22¼	Houdaille Her B (1½)¶	30	29½	29½	30
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Hudson & Man	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
17⅜	8½	Hud & Man pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
19¾	13½	Hudson Motor	18½	18¼	18½	18½
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
		—I—				
29¼	18⅝	Ill Central	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	28
54⅜	30	Ill Central pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝
13⅝	4⅛	Indian Refining	13	13	13	13⅛
38⅛	25⅜	Indus Rayon (1.68)	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜	37
117	88⅝	Inland Steel (3)	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10½
15⅜	9⅝	Interlake Iron	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Int Agr Corp	4	3⅞	4	3¾
41	22¾	Int Agr ppf	33¼	32	33¼	32½
185¼	160	Int Business M (6¶)	172	172	172	171
57⅝	35½	Int Cement (2)	57½	57¼	57½	57½
90½	56⅝	Int Harvester (2½)	89⅛	88½	88⅞	88½
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
8	4½	Int Merc Marine	6	6	6	⅜
63	43¼	Int Nickel (1.40)	62¼	62	62	62⅛
15	3¾	Int Pap&Pow A	13⅞	13⅛	13½	14⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
68	20½	Int Pap&P pf	62⅝	61¾	62¼	62⅜
112	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	110	110	110	110
10½	3¾	Int Rys Cen Am	10¼	10	10	10
9¾	3	Int Rys C A ct	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9
58⅞	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	58	57¾	57¾	58
29	15	IntSilver	31½	29	31½	29
76⅝	50	Int Silver pf	81	75½	82⅞	76⅜
19¼	11⅞	Int Tel & Tel	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12¾
26¾	10⅜	Interstate2Dept S (.50b	26⅛	26	26⅛	25
30½	24⅜	Island Crk Coal (2)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
		—J—				
88	58½	Jewel Tea (4¶)	87¼	87¼	87¼	87
129	88	Johns Manville (2¶)	120	120	120	119½
119	75⅛	Jones & L'lin pf	119⅞	119	119⅞	119
		—K—				
26	13	Kan C South	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
48½	19¼	Kan C South pf	44	44	44	44
28⅝	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	24	23½	24	23¼
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	21⅛	20½	21⅛	20¾
25⅝	14⅜	Kelvinator Corp (½¶)	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
52½	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	52	51½	52	52⅛
24⅝	17¾	Keystone Stl & W (2)	24	23¾	23¾	24
7¾	3⅞	Kinney & Co	5	5	5	5
47½	30	Kinney pf	45	43	45	43
8⅞	4⅝	Kresge Dept S	8½	8½	8½	..
28⅝	20½	Kresge (1¶)	28	27¾	28	27⅝
46¾	35¾	Kress Co (1)	45¼	45¼	45¼	45
28	19⅝	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20⅛
		—L—				
33⅞	20½	Laclede Gas StL	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30
26¾	15⅞	Lambert Co (2)	18⅛	16⅞	18⅛	17
17⅞	12	Lee Rubber (½)	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16⅝
36⅝	15½	Lehigh Port Cem (1¶)	35⅝	35½	35½	35⅞
144	94½	Lehigh P Cem (4)	141¼	141¼	141¼	141½
19	9⅝	Lehigh V Coal pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
20⅛	8½	Lehigh Val RR	20¼	19¾	20⅛	19⅞
111½	89	Lehman Corp (3¶)	111¼	111¼	111¼	111
16¾	12	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16
71	47¼	Libbey-Owens F (2¼b)	69	68¾	69	68⅞
11⅛	7	LiLbby McN & L	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅞
31⅛	25	Life Saver (1.60)	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	104⅝	104	104⅝	103¾
23¼	19	Lily Cup (1½)	21	20¼	21	20
43	25⅞	Lima Loco Wks	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝
50⅞	36	Link-Belt (1.20¶)	50	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
14¼	32½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	43	43	43	42½
62⅞	43	Loew's Inc (2¶)	58¾	58½	58¾	58½
3⅜	2	Loft Inc	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
5⅜	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
45	39⅞	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	40¼	39¾	40¼	40
111	111	Loose-Wiles 5% pf (5)	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
26½	21⅝	Lorillard (1.20)	23¾	23½	23¾	23⅝
30¼	20	Louisville G&E A (1½)	29	29	29	29¼
96⅞	57½	Louisville & N (4½b)	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	96⅜
35	22¼	Ludlum Steel (1)	30	30	30	30½
		—M—				
48	27⅜	Mack Trucks (1)	46¾	46½	46⅜	46¾
52⅞	40⅛	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	52⅛	51½	51¾	51⅞
50	34½	Magma Copper (2)	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	48
3⅞	1⅝	Manati Sugar (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
17½	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	16	16	16	16
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
12¾	8¼	Marine Mid (.40)	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Market St Ry	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
30¾	18¾	Market St Ry ppf	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
19⅛	11⅛	Marshall Field	18⅛	18	18	18
12	6½	Martin Perry	9¼	9	9	9
37½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅛
21½	13½	Maytag	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	..
55	46	Maytag pf ww (3)	47½	47½	47½	47½
35½	20	McCall Corp (2)	35½	35⅛	35⅝	35
19	12¼	McCrory Sto	18½	18½	18½	18½
24	16	McGraw-Hill	23⅛	22¾	22¾	23
49⅜	38⅛	McIntyre Porcu (2)	39	38⅝	38⅞	38¾
118½	85	McKeesport Tin (4¶)	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	101
11¾	8⅜	McKesson & R	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
46	37¾	McKesson & R pf (3)	43¼	43¼	43¼	44
15⅞	11½	McLellan Sto (20b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞
89¾	55¼	Melville Shoe (5)	90	90	90	90½
10⅝	6⅞	Mengel Co	10	10	10	10
86	50	Mengel Co pf	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	81
64¼	40⅝	Mesta Mach (3¼b)	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
12¼	5¾	Miami Cop	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
27	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (.46e)	27	26½	27	26¾
12⅝	6½	Min Moline	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
1⅜	⅜	Min & StL (h)	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
26¼	16¾	Mission Corp	20	20	20	20
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
32⅞	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	30
4	2⅛	Mo Pacific (h)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
7¾	3⅞	Mo Pacific pf (h)	7¾	7½	7⅝	7½
28⅝	19⅞	Mohawk Carpet (1)	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
103	79	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	97½	97⅜	97½	97½
53¼	35¾	Montgom-Ward (.80)	53⅝	52½	53⅜	52½
1⅜	¾	Mother Lode	1	1	1	1
41½	28⅝	Motor Products (2¶)	40½	39½	39½	40
23	15⅞	Motor Wheel (1)	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
29⅝	11⅛	Mullins Mfg B	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	27⅞
96½	70	Mullins pf (7)	95	95	95	93½
22⅝	14	Murray Body	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	20¾
61	43	Myers & Bro (2)	58	58	58	58
79½	44	Murphy G C (1.60)	72	72	72	72
		—N—				
21⅞	15	Nash Motors (1)	19¼	19	19¼	19
34⅞	20½	Nash Chat StL	33	32½	33	32
18⅝	12½	Nat Acme (¼b)	18	18	18	18
15⅝	9½	Natl Avia Corp	12½	12½	12½	12½
38⅝	29	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	32⅛	31	32⅛	30¾
164	153	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	155	155	155	155
30	21½	Nat Cash Reg (½)	28½	28⅛	28⅜	28
28¼	21	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20)	26	25½	25⅞	25⅛
112½	108⅛	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	112	112	112	..
112	107½	Nat Dairy pf B (7)	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct.10	Last Oct.9
18½	10	Nat Dept Stores	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17⅞
33⅝	25⅝	Nat Dist Pr (2)	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	30
31⅜	26⅝	Nat Lead (½¶)	28	27½	28	27⅞
168	158	Nat Lead pf A (7)	164	164	164	165
144	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	140	140	140	140
14⅞	9⅝	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅜
1½	½	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	¾	¾	¾	⅝
75½	57¼	Nat Steel (1½)	74¾	74½	74⅝	74⅞
69½	19⅞	Nat Supply	67¾	66½	67½	65½
126⅛	74½	Nat Supply pf	122½	122½	122½	..
11⅞	7⅞	Nat Tea (.60)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
13¼	10¼	Natomas Co (.80¶)	11	11	11	11
16¼	9	Newport Indus	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16
49½	27¾	NY Central	49⅜	48⅝	49¼	48¾
53⅛	17¾	NY Chi & StL	50½	50¼	50¼	51
95	36½	NY C & StL pf	88⅞	88	88	90
17¼	10¼	NY Dock pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5⅝	3	NY NH & H (h)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
5⅝	3	NY NH & H pf (h)	11⅜	11½	11½	11⅜
15⅜	9½	NY Shipbldg	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
109¼	93½	NY Steam pf (7)	103	103	103	103
302	210	Norfolk & West (8¶)	302	301½	302	302
35½	23⅛	North American (1)	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	33
10⅜	6⅝	No Am Aviation	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
36¾	23⅞	Northern Pacific	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾
57	50	Northwestern Tel (3)	53	53	53	53
		—O—				
17½	12⅛	Ohio Oil (½)	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞
54⅝	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	43	43	43	44
25⅛	17	Omnibus vtc	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19
14	8	Oppenheim Col	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
32¾	24¼	Otis Elevator (.60)	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¼
20¾	12½	Otis Steel	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
114	70	Otis Steel ppf	110	110	110	111
		—P—				
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (5)	152	152	152	152¾
9⅞	3½	Pacific Coast	11	10¼	11	9⅞
25	8¼	Pacific Coast 1pf	27	26	27	25
15⅞	4¼	Pacific Coast 2pf	20	16½	20	15⅞
18⅛	13	Pac Amer F (1)	17	17	17	17
41	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	38½
58¾	47⅝	Pacific Lighting (2.40¶)	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
28½	14¼	Pacific Mills	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜	26⅜
142	118	Pacific Tel&Tel (5b)	138	138	138	139
98⅜	59	Param Pic 1pf	98¼	97¾	97¾	98
13⅝	7⅛	Param Pic	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13⅛
97½	67	Paraffine Co (2¶)	79	78⅞	79	79
4¼	1⅜	Panhandle P & R	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
13⅝	6⅞	Packard Motor (4b)	13⅛	12⅞	13	13
12⅞	8⅛	Param Pic 2pf	12½	12½	12½	12⅛
28½	23	Parker Rust (1½)	28	27¾	27¾	28
50⅝	40⅜	Parke Davis (1¾b)	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42
5¼	2¾	Park Utah	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	4⅛	Parmalee Trans	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
11⅞	6⅝	Pathe Film	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
17¼	10⅛	Patino Mines	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
3	1⅛	Peerless Motor	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
⅜	¼	Peerless Motor rts	¼	¼	¼	¼
6⅞	1⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10½	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
48⅛	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf A	47¼	46⅜	47¼	46⅝
9	69	Penney, J C (2½b)	94	93¾	94	94
41⅜	28¼	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	41½	41⅛	41½	40⅞
49⅜	30	Peoples Drug St (1¶)	47½	47	47	47½
57½	38	Peoples Gas Lt & C	55⅞	55	55⅞	55
104½	64½	Pere Marq ppf	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
18	12⅝	Petroleum (½b)	15	14⅞	15	14¾
19⅛	10⅛	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	11⅝	11¼	11¼	1¼
4⅞	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (¾b)	41	40¾	40⅞	40½
12	3¼	Phila Rap Tr (h)	6	5¾	6	5¾
16⅞	8⅛	Phila RaRp Tr pf (h)	11½	10⅞	11⅛	10½
101¾	66	Philip Morris (3)	84	83	84	83½
49⅜	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	45¼	45	45¼	45¼
2⅛	1½	Pierce Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
37¼	29¼	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	29½	29½	29½	29¾
13	7½	Pitts Screw & Bolt (⅛b)	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
85½	49	Pitts Steel pf	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	77⅜
21	14	Pitts Term pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
9½	3	Pitts United	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅝
103	58⅛	Pitts United pf	105	104	105	103
41¼	21	Pitts & W Va	38¼	37⅝	38¼	37¼
17⅞	11⅞	Plymouth Oil (1)	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝
23⅞	12	Poor & Co B	22½	22½	22½	22½
9¾	4⅛	Porto Rican A	7	7	7	7
12⅛	6¾	Postal Tel pf (h)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
5⅜	2¼	Pressed Stl C (h)	4	3⅞	4	4
44¾	18	Pr Stl C pf (h)	43¾	42⅞	43⅜	43
49	40¼	Procter & Gam (1½¶)	47⅜	47	47⅜	47⅜
47¼	39	Public Service (2.40)	47½	47½	47½	47¼
65⅜	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	65⅜	65	65⅜	65
24⅞	16	Pure Oil	18¾	18½	18⅝	18½
133¾	103	Pure Oil 8% pf (8)	109	109	109	..
19	9⅝	Purity Bakeries (.40)	18¼	18	18¼	18⅛
		—R—				
17½	16⅛	Quaker S O (.80)	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
14¼	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10¾
80	68½	Radio pf (3½)	71¾	71	71¾	71¾
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
19½	11	RR Securities	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
38¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	34¼	34⅛	34¼	34½
49⅛	39	Reading 1pf (2)	48⅝	48½	48⅝	..
23¾	17½	Remington Rand (.60¶)	18⅛	18⅛	18½	18⅝
8¼	4⅛	Reo Motors	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
26¾	16⅞	Republic I & S	26	25⅝	26	25⅞
121	77	Repub I&S pf	120	119	120	119
21¼	10	Revere Cop&Br	21¼	20¾	20¾	21
55⅞	24¼	Revere C&B A	55⅞	55¾	55⅞	55⅛
138	90	Revere C&B pf	135	132½	132½	..
34	22½	Reynolds Metal (1)	26	26	26	26
34	25	Reynolds Spring (1)	33¾	31¾	32¾	31¾
58⅝	50	Reynolds T B (3)	57¼	56¾	57¼	56⅞
10½	5⅜	Rutland RR pf	8	8	8	..
		—S—				
35½	27	Safeway Stores (2)	34⅝	33⅝	34½	33⅝
31	22	St Joseph Lead (.80)	29⅞	29½	29½	29⅞
3⅝	1½	StL & SF (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6⅜	2⅜	StL & SF pf (h)	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
14	7⅞	StL Sou'western (h)	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
33	18	StL S'western pf (h)	32	29	32	29
16⅝	11	Savage Arms	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅛
52	37¾	Schenley Dis Co (3)	50	49⅝	50	50
101¾	97½	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99¾
4¼	1⅜	Schulte Ret St (h)	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
1¾	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
4½	2	Seabd A L pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
43⅜	30½	Seaboard Oil (1)	34⅞	34	34	34½
7	3½	Seagrave	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
92¼	59⅝	Sears Roebuck (2)	91½	90¼	91½	91
28⅞	15⅝	Servel Inc (.60)	28½	28⅛	28½	28¼
32	20¾	Sharon Stl	25	25	25	25¼
8⅞	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
17½	11⅞	Shattuck, F G (1½)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
41	30¼	Sheaffer Pen (2)	39	38¾	39	..
24¾	14¾	Shell Union Oil	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
124¼	110½	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	123
14½	8¾	Silver K Coal (.60)	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
45½	19¾	Simmons (½b)	44⅜	43⅜	43⅜	44⅛
31½	19½	Skelly Oil	31¼	30¾	31¼	30½
132	112	Skelly Oil pf (7½g)	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	..
28½	21	Snider Packing	22½	22½	22½	22½
17	12½	Socony Vacuum (½)	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16½
7⅛	3⅞	Sou Am G & P (.20b)	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅜
35½	26	So P Rico Sugar (2¶)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅛
32½	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	31½	31⅜	31⅜	31½
47⅝	23½	Southern Pacific	47⅛	46½	47⅛	46⅝
25⅝	12¾	Southern Ry	25	24⅝	24⅝	25

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct.10	Last Oct.9
48	19	Southern Ry pf	47⅞	47⅛	47¾	47⅝
112	101½	Spang Chal pf (8½g)	107	107	107	..
9¾	5¾	Sparks Withing	8	7⅞	8	7¾
24⅛	15⅞	Sperry vtc (1b)	21½	21⅛	21⅜	21½
30¾	13⅝	Spicer Mfg (1b)	28⅜	28¾	28¾	29⅛
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	49¾	49¾	49¾	50
90⅝	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	90	90	90	90
18	14⅝	Stand Brands (.80)	16⅞	16	16⅞	16
9⅞	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7¾
24⅝	9½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	23¾	23¼	23½	23¾
56½	24¾	St G&E 6% pf (h)	51	51	51	51½
63¾	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	59	59	59	59⅝
47⅝	35	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	39¼	38⅝	39¼	38⅞
40⅛	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	39¼	39	39¼	39
70	51⅞	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	65¼	64¾	65¼	64⅝
4⅛	2⅜	Sterling Secur	3	3	3	3
12¾	8⅛	Sterling pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (½¶)	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	20⅞
21¾	14⅝	Stone & Webster	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
15¾	9⅛	Studebaker	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15¾
40½	27	Superheater (.80)	39¼	38⅝	39¼	38⅛
6¾	3	Superior Oil	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
19	9⅝	Superior Steel	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18⅝
36	23	Sutherland Pap (1.60¶)	34½	34	34½	34½
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22
35⅞	28¼	Swift Intl (2)	31	30½	31	30¼
3⅛	1⅛	Symington (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
23¾	5⅞	Symington A (h)	21½	21¼	21½	21¾
		—T—				
9⅜	6¾	Telautograph (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
42½	28⅞	Texas Corp (1¶)	43	42½	42¾	42½
39⅛	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2)	37	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞
49	28	Texas & Pacific	46	46	46	46½
15¼	7½	Texas & Pac Coal (¼b)	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
14⅜	9¼	Texas & P Land	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
44	33⅞	Thatcher Mfg (1)	43½	43⅛	43⅜	44¼
12⅜	8½	Thermoid Co	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅛
9½	3¼	Third Ave Ry	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
32¾	24⅝	Thompson Prod (.60b)	32⅜	29⅞	30	30
8½	4⅞	Thompson Star	6¼	6	6⅛	5⅞
39¾	26	Thompson St pf	32½	32	32½	30½
19½	14¾	Tide Water Asso (.60)	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	19
106½	100⅝	Tide W Asso pf (6)	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
24⅛	12⅛	Timken-Detroit (1¶)	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛
72½	56	Timken Roller (2¶)	68⅜	67¾	67⅞	68⅜
•14⅜	11	Trnsamerica (.40b)	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
27⅝	14⅞	Tran & W Air	19½	18¼	18¾	18¼
17⅞	10⅝	Transue & Wil (.60¶)	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
32⅝	22½	Twen C Fox Film (1)	32	32	32	32
41	31⅜	Twen C Fox F pf (1½)	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
16½	8¾	Twin City R T	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
		—U—				
8⅝	2⅞	Ulen & Co	4¼	4	4¼	4
52¾	38½	Union Bag & P (2)	49⅜	48¾	48¾	49¼
100⅛	71⅝	Union Carbide (2.80)	100½	100¼	100⅜	101
28½	20¾	Union Oil Calif (1)	23¾	23½	23½	23⅝
149¾	108½	Union Pacific (6)	139	138	139	139
100	90⅛	Union Pacific pf (4)	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	97½
32⅝	20⅝	United Aircraft	25⅞	24¾	25½	24¾
21	1⅞	United Airlines vtc	15½	15⅛	15¼	15¼
1⅜	1⅜	United Air rts wi	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
91¼	68	United Carbon (3)	89	89	89	89½
9¼	5⅜	United Corp	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
48⅞	40¼	United Corp pf (3)	46½	46⅛	46⅜	46⅞
16½	10¾	United Drug (½b)	14¾	14½	14½	14⅜
85⅛	66½	United Fruit (3)	79¼	79	79	79
48½	32⅛	United Eng & F (2)	48¼	48	48¼	47½
19½	14⅜	United Gas Im (1)	16	15⅞	15⅞	15¾
5	2	US Distributing	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
19⅞	10	US Distribut pb	15	15	15	14¾
39⅜	24¼	US Freight (1)	30½	30½	30½	31
20	13	US & For Sec	18½	18½	18½	18⅜
110½	80½	US Gypsum (1¶)	102½	101¾	102½	101½
59	31¼	US Indus Alco (2)	39⅝	37½	39⅜	37⅜
9⅞	4½	US Leather vtc	5⅛	5	5	5
18⅜	10⅝	US Leather A vtc	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
56	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (½b)	52¾	52¼	52¾	51½
13	7⅝	US Realty	11¾	11	11¾	10⅞
37½	16¾	US Rubber	38½	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝
90	47	US Rubber 1 pf	96	92	96	91½
96½	72¼	US Smelt R&M (8b)	84½	83¾	83¾	85
76⅝	74⅛	US Steel	77⅛	76	76⅞	76½
144	131	US Tobaco (5¶)	134	134	134	..
7⅝	5	United Stores A	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	4¼	4	4	4¼
		—V—				
2⅝	1	Vadsco Sales	2	2	2	2
27¼	16¼	Vanadium	24⅛	24⅛	24½	24½
116	110¼	Van Raalte pf (7)	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
48¼	40	Vick Chem (2¶)	46	46	46	46
8⅜	4	Va-Caro Chem	6½	6⅛	6½	6¼
48¾	28¾	Va-C Chem 6%	43¼	41½	43⅛	41
137⅞	120	Vulcan pf (7)	129¾	129¾	129¾	..
		—W—				
36¾	30	Walgreen (2)	37	36¾	36¾	36⅝
43¼	26⅛	Walker Hiram (2)	43	42¼	43	42¼
10	5½	Walworth (h)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
41	10⅞	Ward Baking A	50	48	50	46½
6¼	2⅛	Ward Baking B	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100⅝	47⅝	Ward Baking pf (3g)	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅝
14⅜	9¼	Warner Bros A	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
10¼	4	Warren Bros	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9¼
44	28	Warren cv pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
32⅛	21	Warren F & P (1)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¾
29¼	13½	Waukesha Motor (1)	27¾	27	27¾	27⅛
46½	33⅝	Wesson Oil (½¶)	40	40	40	40
102	87	W Penn El pf (6)	100	100	100	99
116	111¾	W Penn Pw pf (6)	113½	113½	113½	..
124½	116½	W Penn Pw pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	..
12⅛	8⅛	Westn Maryland	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¾
4	2	Westn Pacific	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9⅞	5⅛	Westn Pac pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
95	72½	Westn Union (2b)	89¼	88½	89¼	88¼
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	45⅞	45⅜	45½	45½
155	123½	Westing El pf (3½)	156½	156½	156½	..
155	123½	Westing El pf (3½)	15½	156½	156½	..
32	19¾	Westvaco Chlor (.40)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
35¼	32⅝	Westvaco Chlor pf (1½)	34⅞	34¾	34¾	..
37½	21½	Wheeling Steel	33	32½	33	32¾
28¼	18⅝	White Motor	22⅝	22⅛	22½	22½
17¼	13¾	White Rock (1.40)	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15
5⅝	3¼	White Sew M	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
29⅜	16	White Sew M pf	32½	29⅞	32½	28⅞
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	3½	3½	3½	3½
11	6⅝	Wilson & Co (½)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
87	70	Wilson & Co pf (6)	82½	82½	82½	81½
57¾	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	59½	58	59½	57⅝
35½	23⅛	Worthington Pump	30⅛	30	30	30
81	56	Wor Pump A pf	76	75¾	76	76¾
72	47	Wor Pump B pf	68	68	68	68
140¾	62⅝	Wright Aero	125	124	124	124
		—Y—Z—				
22¾	8¾	Yellow Truck	20⅝	20⅜	20½	20½
148	83½	Yellow Truck pf	153	152	152	153
55	42¼	Young Sp & W (3¶)	50	49	49½	50½
84⅞	41¾	Youngstown	87¾	86⅞	87½	87
40⅜	11⅛	Zenith Radio	38½	38¼	38¼	38½
9⅝	5¾	Zonite Prod	8	8	8	8⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Cattle and Hog Prices Increase; Lambs Are Lower

CHICAGO—Fed steers and yearlings advanced 15-25c. The closing market was active, eastern shippers and order buyers competing. Heavy steers—1250-1500 lb. averages—showed the most upturn. Hogs worked into higher price ground also, the late top being $10.55.

While fat steers and hogs worked higher, fat lambs lost 25-50c. Up to $9.15 was paid but the closing peak was $8.85, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Liquidation of strictly grain-fed cattle continued, another echo of high price of corn. Finishers find that fat cattle cannot be fed economically with corn above $1 a bushel, hence, are unloading not only weighty kinds which as a rule are becoming too heavy and too fat, but also 1000-1100 lb. long yearlings and light steers. How long this will continue depends on the supply of fat cattle still back but there were signs this week that the fed run is beginning to show abatement.

While fat cattle are running freely, western range states are also unloading. But native grassy and short-fed steers are being held on late fall pastures until the rangers run out. This development sends killers after meaty, western steers, selling at $7-$8.75. Bulk-fed steers and yearlings sold at $10, with top yearlings at $10.40; best medium weights $10.25, and prime 1620 lb. averages $9.50.

More well-finished 180-225 lb. light butchers showed up in the hog yards, but very few scaled over 250 lbs. Late in the week 360-lb. butchers sold up to $10, a load averaging 263 lbs. earlier in the week at $10.35 comprising about the only weighty butchers in the run.

Pigs and lights showed up, but sow run showed depletion, most packing sows closing at $9-$9.50. All this suggests comparatively little pork and even less lard, numbers considered.

Fat native lambs bulked at $8.50-$8.85 on the week-end markets, but feeders continued to sell upward to $8.60, with bulk at $6-$7.50. Thus killers and toppy feeders are bringing about the same prices. But the pileup of fat lambs is expected to end before long and permit higher prices on kinds now selling below $9.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¾
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	65⅝c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	1⅞@2
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	¼@ ⅛%	¼@ ⅛%	¼@ ¼%
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	¼@ ⅛
5-6 months	⅜@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛

London Quotations

3-mos bills	⅛@ ⅜%	⅛@ ⅜%	⅜@ 1⅛%
Short bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜
Bar silver	20d	20d	29⅜d
Bar gold	141s 10½d	141s 10d	141s 10d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.90⅝	$4.90½	$8.2397
Cables	4.90¾	4.90⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0457	.0467	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1683½	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2307	.2303	.3267
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0891
Germany—mark	.4022	.4016	.4033
Holland—florin	.5345	.5315	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2530	.2530	.4537
Norway—krone	.2465	.2465	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2190	.2190	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0091	.0228
Austria—schill'g	.1880‡	.1887½	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0354‡	.0414	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447½	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3270‡	.3269	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0590	.0590	.2028
Chile—peso	.0515	.0515	.2060
Peru—sol	.2475	.2475	.4740
Uruguay—peso	†	†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2870	.2870	.8446
India—rupee	.3706	.3706	.6180
Java—florin	.5340	.5340	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3055	.3056	*
Shanghai—dol	.2962½	.2950	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5756	.5657	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0006	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted ‡Nominal.

General Telephone Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—General Telephone Corporation reported for its subsidiaries a gain of 2139 company-owned telephones for September compared with a gain of 1237 telephones in the like 1935 month. In the first nine months there was a gain of 15,316 telephones compared with 9137 a year ago. The company's properties are largely in the middle west and its headquarters are at New York.

Eastern Steamship Lines

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., and subsidiaries for the eight months ended Aug. 31 report profit after depreciation, rentals and ordinary taxes, but before federal income and capital stock taxes of $806,610, against $501,581 in first eight months of 1935. August profit after similar allowances was $604,000, compared with profit of $371,582 in August, last year.

Lee Tire & Rubber Corp.

Lee Tire & Rubber Corporation for the three months ended July 31 reports sales of $3,119,938, an increase of 48 per cent over sales of $2,100,153 in the same period last year. Sales for the nine months ended with July were $7,230,306, compared with $5,805,647 in the same period a year ago, a gain of 24 per cent.

N. Y. Central Reports August Net of $957,375

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad Company, including all leased lines reported net income of $957,375 for August, after fixed charges. This was equal to 19 cents a share on the capital stock, in contrast with a deficit of $752,173 for August, 1935.

For the eight months ended Aug. 31 net income, after fixed charges, was $2,367,932, against a deficit of $6,662,976 for the like period last year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Am Mach & Fdry	25c	..	Nov. 2	Oct. 17
Kress (S H) & Co, n	25c	..	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
Stock				
Deposited Bk Shrs of N Y, A, Stk div	2½%	S	Jan. 2	Nov. 15
Kress (S H) & Co, n	25c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
Regular				
Am Mach & Fdry	25c	..	Nov. 2	Oct. 17
Kress (S H) &Co pf	15c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
Loew's $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Nov. 14	Oct. 28
Nor R R of N H	$1.50	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 12
Quar Inc Sh, Inc	3c	..	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
The Fair pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
U S F Sec 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 26

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	11.96	11.96	11.88	11.89	—.06
December	11.83	11.83	11.76	11 78	—.07
January	11.78	11.79	11.73	11.75	—.06
March	11.85	11.86	11.80	11.81	—.08
May	11 88	11.90	11.81	11.82	—.08

Spots 12.21, down 8 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Oct.	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	
Jan.	6.62	6.63	6.62	6.63	
March	6.63	6.63	6.62	6.62	—.01
May	6.59	6.60	.58	6.60	—.01
July	6.55	6.56	6.54	6.54	

Penney Reports Sales Record

NEW YORK (AP)—J. C. Penney Company reported September sales of $22,529,128, the heaviest September sales in the company's history, compared with $18,805,972 in the like 1935 month. For nine months ended Sept. 30 sales totaled $166,186,998, against $145,589,921. The company operates 1481 department stores in 48 states and has headquarters at New York city.

U. S. Steel Shipments Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation for September amounted to 916,803 tons, an increase of 38,100 compared with August and 346,870 tons higher than September, 1935.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	365	422
Declines	216	306
Unchanged	196	219
Total issues	777	947

Boston Stocks

Oct. 10, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Atlas Corp	15¾	15	15	..
..	Bigel Sauf pf	6	6	6	..
8.75	Bos & Albany	154	154	154	152
5.00	Boston Elevated	68½	68½	68½	68½
2.00d	Bos Her-Trav	29½	29½	29½	29½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼
..	Eastern S S	12½	11½	12½	12
8.00	Edison Elec	163	162	163	162¼
.90a	Employer's Group	23	23	23	27⅛
2.50	First Nat Stores	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅝
..	Gilchrist Co	11	10¾	11	10½
..	Hath Bak pf	57	54½	57	..
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	130½	130	130½	130
7.00	Old Colony RR	21½	21	21	21
..	Quincy Mining*	55c	50c	55c	42c
.40	Shawmut Assn	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
..	Sulliv Mach	22	22	22	..
4.50a	Torrington	100	100	100	100
..	Un Twist Drill	26½	26½	26½	..
..	Utah M & T	91c	91c	91c	94c
4.50a	United Shoe M	90⅛	90	90⅛	90
..	Warren S D	28	28	28	28

a—partly extra; d—paid in 1936;—assessment not paid.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec.	1.16	1.16⅝	1.15⅝	1.16¼	+.01¼
May	1.14¼	1.15⅛	1.14	1.14⅞	+.01½
July	.99	.99⅞	.99	.99¾	+.01¼
Corn					
Dec.	.96⅞	.96⅝	.95½	.95¾	— ⅝
May	.91¼	.91½	.90⅝	.90¾	— ¾
July	.87⅝	.87½	.86⅝	.86¾	— ⅝
Oats					
Dec.	.41¾	.41⅞	.41⅝	.41⅞	+ ⅛
May	.42⅝	.42⅝	.42	.42¼	+ ⅛
July	.39	.39⅜	.39	.39⅜	+ ⅛
Rye					
Dec.	.83	.83⅛	.82¾	.82¾	+ ¼
May	.81	.81½	.81⅛	.81¼	+ ⅜
July	.75½	.75½	.74½	.75½	+.02½

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—J. & W. Seligman & Co. reorganization managers, have announced the application to list the new stock purchase warrants of Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., recently reorganized on the New York Curb Exchange has been approved by the exchange. Actual listing, however, must await registration under the Securities Act of 1934, application for which has been made.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 6 points lower.

	High	Low	Last
December	95.5	95.5	95.0b
May	96.0	96.0	96.0b

bBid.

Lehman Corp. Shows Gain In Value of Net Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corp., an investment company, reports a net asset value of approximately $125.68 a share of capital stock as of Sept. 30 against $124.52 a share on June 30 and $100.64 a share on Sept. 30, 1935.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, profit after expenses and franchise and capital stock taxes, but exclusive of security transactions, was $591.001 against $451,778 in the September quarter last year.

Market Averages

Stocks

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	+.4	+.5	+.3	+.4
Saturday	94.5	42.6	53.0	71.1
Previous day	94.1	42.1	52.7	70.7
Month ago	90.4	40.9	52.7	68.5
Year ago	68.6	23.4	37.5	49.5
1936 high	94.5	42.6	53.4	71.1
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7
1935 high	76.3	31.2	44.7	56.1
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.6	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	..	—.1	..	+.1
Saturday	97.9	103.8	102.8	90.5
Previous day	97.9	103.9	102.8	70.4
Month ago	95.9	103.5	102.5	70.5
Year ago	80.8	99.8	97.7	67.8
1936 high	97.9	104.1	103.1	72.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1935 high	87.8	102.2	99.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	112.8	Previous day	112.8
Month ago	112.4	Year ago	109.4
1936 high	112.8	1936 low	110.2
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 8: Receipts, $12,730,301; expenditures, $22,458,249, net balance, $2,091,720,140, customs receipts for the month, $10,272,001. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,239,344,495; expenditures, $1,857,984,084, including $688,763,379 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $618,639,589; gross debt, $33,820,298,847; a decrease of $1,544,304 under the previous day; gold assets, $10,975,679,634.

Canadian Gold Production

NEW YORK (AP)—August set a new monthly high record for Canadian gold production at 328,697 ounces, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. This compares with 319,505 in July and 295,894 in August, 1935.

Business and Industry • **Deposits Highest in Five Years; Central States Lead Rise** • Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Most Extensive In Last 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the buying public in the most responsive mood since 1929, the number of lines in the retail trade that joined the ranks of big gainers due to heavy consumer demand was in many instances the most extended in six years, according to the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

Heavy clothing lagged in some parts of the country, the report continued, because of the warmer weather, but women's fur-trimmed coats, reefers and skirts moved out rapidly, and there was a stronger call for shoes, handbags, hosiery and gloves. Men's suits, hats and furnishings had the advantage over topcoats. Radiator enclosures, rugs, carpets, glassware and china were to the fore in house furnishing sales. Purchases of luggage were heavier as more plans for winter travel were completed.

"Inclement weather and rising temperatures slackened the advance of retail sales in some districts," says the report, "but the increase over the previous week's showing ranged from 2 to 7 per cent, which lifted the estimated average for the country, as a whole, by 12 to 18 per cent over that for the comparative 1935 week.

"Although the gain for the week was small, sales in the New England states were above last year's corresponding total by 12 to 15 per cent. Despite the lack of favorable weather, movement of fall merchandise in the East made rapid headway, the advance from the figures of the like week a year ago ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

"Helped by the rising pay rolls at the leading industrial centers, retail sales for the Middle West varied 18 to 25 per cent in the increase over the 1935 showing," the survey continuess. "Freer rural spending, resulting from enlarged farm income, pushed volume for the Northwest ahead by 15 to 22 per cent.

"Extending the previous improvement, value of merchandise sold in the South was 15 to 30 per cent more than last year's, while for the Southwest the margin was widened to 15 to 25 per cent. Labor difficulties hampered buying to some extent on the Pacific Coast, but retail sales averaged 12 to 20 per cent more than in the 1935 week.

Wholesale Buying Eases

"Although maintaining its active trend, with some branches reporting the best showing in several years for the period, wholesale volume failed to hold to the proportions of the week preceding. Despite the moderate recession, estimated wholesale volume was 18 to 22 per cent over the 1935 level.

"In Christmas merchandise, interest broadened without interruption, orders already booked ranging from 20 to as high as 40 per cent larger than last year's. Many retailers anticipate that holiday gift purchases may exceed the 1929 figures, as to the strengthening consumer buying power will be added the enlarged dividends and extra disbursements planned for the final quarter," the survey concluded.

U. S. to Investigate Pacific Mutual Life

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Plans have been made for federal investigation of the affairs of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, now in the hands of a conservator.

U. S. Attorney Peirson Hall said, after a conference of government authorities, the inquiry would seek to determine "whether or not there has been a violation of any Federal statutes."

Conferring with Hall were John J Burns, general counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, and Howard A. Judy, regional director of the commission.

Possible Federal action, Hall said, "will depend entirely upon the facts which such an investigation might develop."

The county grand jury conducting a preliminary investigation heard testimony of A. H. Narlian, auditor, who examined the firm's accounts shortly before insolvency proceedings started several weeks ago.

George Warren, foreman of the jury, said the body was seeking to leave if there were irregularities in the handling of Pacific Mutual financial matters which would warrant a thorough inquiry.

U. S. Sugar Exports Drop Sharply; Lowest Since '33

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Exports of refined sugar by the United States during the first eight months of this year totaled 33,814 long tons, as contrasted with 59,591 tons during the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 25,777 tons, or approximately 43 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co. The January-August exports this year are the smallest for any corresponding period since 1933, when the shipments amounted to 26,114 tons.

The refined sugar exports this year went to 57 different countries, while last year, during the first eight months 64 countries were included in the list. The United Kingdom leads this year with 14,436 tons, being followed by Honduras and Panama with 2770 tons and 2414 tons, respectively.

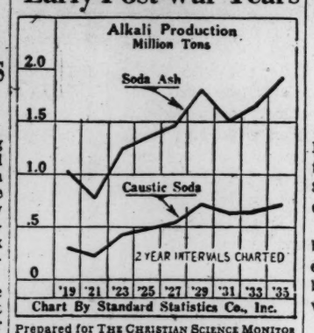
New Georgia Plant Makes Pine Logs Into Paper Bags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Georgians had their first opportunity to inspect the state's newest industry, the manufacture of paper from pine trees.

The Union Bag & Paper Corporation opened its $4,000,000 plant to the public and provided guides to explain processes involved in turning logs into paper bags at the rate of 12,000,000 daily at full capacity.

Alkali Output Double Early Post-War Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE upward trend of production of soda ash and caustic soda was halted only temporarily by the depression. Note that output in 1935 was about double that of the immediate post-war years.

Philippine Gold Mines Operating At Boom Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gold production in the Philippines jumped to 34,000,000 pesos in 1935 from only 3,808,124 in 1928, according to the Annalist.

"The first boost came in 1929-30, when several new companies stepped up their production from newly found gold fields.

"During 1931 and 1932 the cost of production was reduced by lower wages and generally lower price levels. This was an influence which was felt by the gold-mining industry the world over. In the Philippines, as elsewhere, this meant that the mines could work marginal ore. Since much of the ore in the Philippines was marginal, the result was a big increase in production. By 1932 production stood at 10,200,167 pesos.

"The supreme stimulant was the action of the administration in raising the price of gold 70 per cent. All of the marginal ore now became profitable, and the formation of new mining companies produced a stock market boom in Manila in 1933. Production soared to over 16,000,000 pesos in 1933, 23,000,000 pesos in 1934, 34,000,000 pesos in 1935. In 1936, it is running at the rate of about 40,000,000 pesos. Philippine gold production today equals that of Alaska.

"There are over 100 companies incorporated for the purpose of exploiting specific properties. Of these, 30 are listed on the Manila Stock Exchange and have general distribution among the public, 15 are actually producing gold, and seven paid a dividend in 1935. In 1934, only four companies paid a dividend.

Munson Line Officers Fight Federal Move

NEW YORK (AP)—Counsel for trustees of the Munson Steamship Line in reorganization proceedings in Federal Court asked dismissal of the Government's move to foreclose a $2,537,000 mortgage on four of the company's ships. After hearing arguments on the plea, Judge Alfred C. Coxe adjourned the case to Dec. 15.

The counsel, Grover Johnson, declared that Congress had placed all matters of mail contracts and mortgages in the hands of the new Maritime Commission, two of whose five members have not been appointed.

The vessels involved are the Southern Cross, American Legion, Pan-America and Western World, bought from the Government in 1925 for $1,026,000 each. The mortgage represents the unpaid portion of the purchase price.

Good Upturn in Hosiery Shipments in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The seasonal upswing in the demand for all types of hosiery began at a good pace in August, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

Shipments of all types of hosiery during that month amounted to 11,155,905 dozen pairs, a gain of 1,834,318 dozen pairs, or 19.7 per cent over shipments during the preceding month of July, and an increase of 1,469,713 dozen pairs, or 15.2 per cent over shipments in August, 1935.

For the first eight months of 1936, total shipments of all types of hosiery amounted to 76,448,657 dozen pairs, or 10.1 per cent more than shipments during the same months in 1935.

Assets of Manchester, Eng., Rising Faster Than Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The net loan debt of the Manchester Corporation has increased during the period 1924-36 from £32,050,379 to £45,435,054, according to a financial abstract of the corporation accounts.

Of the total of £45,435,054, the sum of £22,307,282 (including the Ship Canal loan, which now stands at £3,531,505) is on account of trading services, while £22,971,686 is on account of rate fund departments.

During the same period the net assets of the corporation have risen from £51,310,577 to £76,755,946, while the balance of assets over loan debts has increased from £19,259,598 to £31,320,892.

Hearing on New Haven To Be Held October 28

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission fixed Oct. 28 at 10 a. m. at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, as the date for its hearing concerning the financial operation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

The hearing will be held before Chairman Mahaffie of the commission and Examiner Mohundro.

Bank Deposits Up To Highest Level Since June, 1931

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has announced that the nation's bank deposits climbed to $51,335,000,000 on June 30, the highest level since June, 1931.

Deposits with mutual savings banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System were described by the board as "close to the largest volume on record."

The increase in total deposits in all of America's 15,752 banks was estimated at 12 per cent, or $5,569,000,000, during the year ended June 30.

In its monthly bulletin the board also reported that the 50 per cent increase in reserve requirements, which it put into effect Aug. 15 to prevent a possibly dangerous credit expansion, reduced excess reserves of member banks $1,250,000,000 during the last half of August.

Reserves were 42 per cent in excess of requirements after the new regulations went into effect, in comparison with 102 per cent prior to Aug. 15.

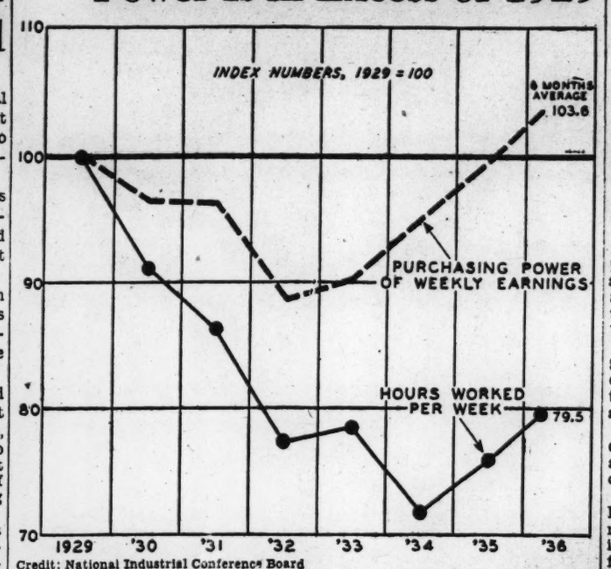
Required reserves were $1,480,000,000 larger in the second half of August than in the first half, the bulletin said, attributing the increase "almost entirely" to the new requirements rather than to a growth of deposits.

Discussing the climb of bank deposits in this country, the board said the largest gain was in the central industrial states and in the South and West and Far West. Smallest gains were in the New England States and North Dakota.

Total member bank deposits of $34,098,000,000 on June 30, 1936, compared with an all-time peak of $34,826,000,000 in December, 1928.

Mutual savings bank deposits hit their record level of $10,105,000,000 in December, 1931. The total on June 30, this year, was listed as $10,060,000,000.

Factory Workers' Purchasing Power Is in Excess of 1929



Credit: National Industrial Conference Board

Purchasing power of average weekly earnings of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries is higher today than in the boom year, 1929, while average weekly working hours are shorter, according to an analysis of manufacturing statistics made public by the National Industrial Conference Board. The current higher purchasing power of wages is accounted for chiefly by the fact that weekly money earnings have advanced more rapidly than the cost of living.

For the first six months of 1936 the average cost of living index, taking the average for 1929 as 100, was 83.7, and the index of average weekly money earnings was 86.7. This gave an index of "real" earnings of 103.6, or 3.6 per cent above the 1929 level.

Average hours worked per week in the first six months of 1936 were 38.4, as compared with 48.3 in 1929.

Space Taken for British Industries Fair Has Broken Last Year's Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Already, six months before the 1937 British Industries Fair is slated to start, last year's figures for exhibiting space have been exceeded, according to the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

The fair is to be held in London and Birmingham from Feb. 15 to Feb. 26.

The Department of Overseas Trade announce that up to August 10, no fewer than 1232 United Kingdom firms had applied for 568,930 square feet of exhibiting space in the sections of the fair to be held in London, while 290,000 square feet of space has already been applied for at Castle Bromwich, where the Engineering and Hardware section of the fair will be held. For the 1936 fair 2458 exhibitors were allotted 823,111 square feet of exhibiting space.

The fair in London in 1937 will have the advantage of the new Earl's Court building which is claimed to be the largest and most thoroughly equipped exhibition building in the world; the sections of the Fair to be housed at Olympia next year will benefit from the improvements which are being carried out there (at a cost of £250,000).

New buildings at Olympia include a six-storied service garage to hold 650 cars. Escalators to all floors in the Empire Hall will replace the central stairways, and a glass roof is another of the many improvements.

Among the trade sections which will be accommodated at Olympia next year are fancy goods; pottery and glassware; stationery and printing; jewellery, silver and plate, etc.; leather and leather goods; toys and games; sports goods; chemicals and druggists sundries, etc.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

All indices of internal business activity are rising as rapidly as at any time in the course of the present recovery movement, and the Economist index for August is about 10 per cent higher than for August of last year. Unemployment is still falling, and the shortage of skilled labor in many trades is becoming more acute, a condition which will be still further aggravated when the many factories which are now being built for rearmament start production, toward the beginning of the new year.

Commodity prices are rising a little more rapidly. The Economist index of wholesale prices now shows a 21.7 per cent increase in the five years which have elapsed since we left the gold standard, and an increase of 45 per cent in the index of primary product prices. Comparable figures for America are an increase of 22 per cent in the Irving Fisher index, and a 62 per cent increase in the Economist index of dollar prices of primary products.

Cause of Labor Discontent

A number of strikes have occurred recently but these are not in the heavy industries which are benefiting from recovery, in which prices have recently been increased on the plea that wage and other costs are rising, but in the depressed textile and coal industries. The Bedwas colliery strike in South Wales is purely on the company union issues. The management of this colliery is one of the very few in England with a yellow dog clause in their contracts; the South Wales Miners Federation is trying to enroll the workers at Bedwas in its own membership. The colliery owners were adamant against the outside union until the Government interwened, and negotiations are proceeding for a ballot of the miners at Bedwas.

But although this particular strike is on the question of union organization, the prevailing cause of labor discontent in the South Wales field is depression. The South Wales fields were those which expanded most during the last century as export trade developed, and consequently mining royalties increased much faster than in other parts of the country supplying the domestic market. Collapse of British coal export markets has left mining royalties skyhigh in South Wales, in the most depressed coal field in the country, and relatively low in other parts of the country which are now prosperous on the recovery in the domestic market.

Royalties Seen Extortionate

This royalty injustice is a persistent cause of friction particularly in South Wales, and the question will come to the fore when Parliament reassembles and the Government presents its bill for "unification" of royalities which is now being prepared. Royalties and "way leaves" may be justified economically to the extent that they represent a real economic rent, but at the present time many of them are held to be calculated on an extortion and blackmail basis, and to be completely unjustified. The figure of £150,000,000 which is stated to be aimed at by the royalty owners as the price at which they are willing to surrender their interests to the Government is criticized as extortionate capitalization of an extortionate income.

Other strikes are progressing both in the coal and the cotton industry, and trouble is brewing the wool industry, but with the conversion of the Labor Trade Union Council to the government's rearmament policy, and the establishment of a psychological condition of national emergency, it may perhaps be anticipated that the Labor movement will hold in check the zeal for strikes. In return for this co-operation it may prove that the government will express a nebulous desire for employers to grant increases in wages of labor more or less commensurate with the increasing cost of living.

New Industries Needed

It seems doubtful how far government care for labor will proceed in regard to the unemployed in the distressed areas. For these, it is increasingly argued by economists, the only alleviation is to establish new industries in the derelict areas, which have been passed by in the general recovery. Monetary means can do little to improve the condition here.

Transference of labor to other areas has proved to be painfully slow, and is confined mainly to young boys and girls who only too frequently are sent into dead-end occupations by employers eager to get a constant turnover of cheap labor. But new industries cannot be established without government assistance, and for that the distressed areas will have to compete with rearmament. The Government's eyes are elsewhere.

The sudden burst in British exports which was shown last July has proved to be an exception to the general trend. Figures for August show imports increasing much faster than exports. Imports in August were 11.7 per cent higher than for the same month of last year, while exports were only 1.4 per cent higher, and the excess of imports over exports was nearly 32 per cent higher. For the first eight months of 1936 the excess of imports was 28.7 per cent higher than for the first eight months of 1935.

Steel Industry Booms

This change is attributable both to a greater quantity of imports, particularly of raw material and foodstuffs, and to higher prices. Exports of coal, reduced by the Italian affair, are further reduced by the Spanish war. Exports of iron and steel manufacturers are lower than last year, but this is attributed more to concentration of interest on the home market, both peaceful and warlike, rather than to any adverse price movements.

The iron and steel industry is wallowing in the full benefits of the present recovery. Production of pig iron which ran a monthly average of just under 300,000 tons in 1932 and an average of 535,000 in 1935 was as high as 666,000 in July and 636,000 in August of this year. Production of steel ingots and castings showed a similar increase from 439,000 tons per month in 1932 to 820,000 in 1935, 974,000 in July and 872,000 in August, 1936.

Somewhere in these import figures, too small to show even in a decimal point, are imports of machine tools and other engineering material for our rearmament, from the United States. They may stay insignificant, but they may prove to be the small cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, which grows into a storm. The economic ties that may bind America to Europe in preliminary rearmament and a possible war are already in the making.

Crop Insurance Pondered By Saskatchewan Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan government officials will receive for consideration late this fall a plan for crop insurance in Saskatchewan. A. E. Fisher, superintendent of insurance for the province, has nearly completed a survey of crop insurance schemes which he will place before the provincial authorities in time for a report to be before the Legislature.

In a plan being considered favorably by Mr. Fisher, there would be a charge of about 6 per cent of the seeding cost, with the farmer receiving sufficient money to tide him over until the next crop season, in the event of crop failure. No submarginal land would be covered with insurance.

Paper Firm's Plan Approved by Court

Federal Judge Sweeney of the United States District Court at Boston approved amendments to the plan of reorganization of the American Writing Paper Company under Section 77b of the Bankruptcy Act, after a brief hearing.

Judge Sweeney found that the proposed changes are not materially adverse to the interest of any creditor or stockholder of the debtor and should be incorporated as amendments to the plan.

Among the principal changes in the original plan are a deletion of the proposed issue of second mortgage bonds, increase in the authorized amount of general mortgage bonds from $2,840,000 to $3,040,000 and increase in the authorized number of shares of the new company from 450,000 to 750,000, of which 304,000 shares would be reserved for conversion of general mortgage bonds at the rate of 10 shares for each $100 of bonds until Dec. 31, 1941; eight shares to June 30, 1944, and six two thirds shares to Dec. 31, 1946.

Capital City of Nevada May Lose Only Railroad

RENO, Nev. (AP) — The shrill whistles of chugging little Virginia & Truckee Railway locomotives, which for nearly 70 years have greeted early risers along this once most prosperous of the world's short line railroads, may soon be stilled.

Officials of the railroad company, credited with paying $6,887,500 in dividends, say the line has incurred $228,343 in operating losses in the last 10 years.

Suspension of operations would give Nevada's State capital, Carson City, the doubtful distinction of being the only State capital without a railroad.

At present one train a day makes the round from Reno to Carson City, Virginia City and Minden. In the mining boom days of the Comstock lodge 50 trains a day were not uncommon. In those days the company maintained 25 locomotives. Today it has less than half a dozen.

The historic line is owned largely by the estates of former Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden Mills and his sister, Elizabeth Mills Read.

U. S. Revenues Up 6.7 Per Cent In Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department has announced an increase in internal revenue collections of $220,772,808, or 6.7 per cent, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. Total collections for the year amounted to $3,520,208,381.

The percentage gain was less than it would have been in view of improved commercial, industrial and agricultural conditions because of the 86.4 per cent reduction in processing taxes, which were invalidated by the United States Supreme Court.

Income taxes amounted to $1,412,938,303, an increase of $313,707,921, or 28.5 per cent. Miscellaneous internal revenue totaled $2,035,632,870, a gain of $361,656,039, or 21.6 per cent.

The total income and miscellaneous taxes amounted to $3,448,571,174, a gain of $675,357,960, or 24.4 per cent.

"The increase in income tax collections during the fiscal year 1936 reflects chiefly the higher level of individual and corporate income, and for the first time, the full effect of the Revenue Act of 1934," Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, said.

New York State, with 10.7 per cent of the total population of the United States on June 30, paid $783,173,928, or 22.24 per cent, of the total internal revenue, including the processing taxes.

Income tax collections in New York State amounted to $414,345,495, which was 29.32 per cent of the total for the entire country. Miscellaneous internal collections of $354,095,119 in New York likewise were higher than any other state. New York collected $14,733,308, or 20.57 per cent, of the agricultural-processing taxes.

Cocoa Prices Rise To Highest Levels In Last Six Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cocoa futures have advanced to the highest levels since Aug. 11, 1930, with net gains for the past week of 26 to 32 points on the New York Cocoa Exchange. Spot prices and London spots and futures were also at six-year highs.

The bull market, which started early in May, has now carried the market up 250 points in five months. New York warehouse stocks, which constitute the U. S. visible supply, declined 7000 bags to the lowest total in four years. As the week closed stocks amounted to 694,231 bags compared with 810,748 bags a year ago.

Buyers on the Gold Coast were reported paying better than 8¼ cents per pound, New York equivalent, to cocoa farmers for the early pickings of the main crop. There were no offerings from Brazil last week. The 1936-37 crop, estimated at between 1,700,000 and 2,000,000 bags, is reported entirely sold ahead.

Latvia Is Expecting Trade Benefit From Devaluation of Lat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA—Latvia expects to benefit from the depreciation of its currency, the lat, following devaluation of the franc.

Lumber, which is Latvia's chief export, has felt for a number of years the strain of competition from such lumber-producing countries as Sweden and Finland which benefited from the low rates of their currencies. Now Latvia will be on equal terms with its competitors.

Butter, which in its importance as an export commodity ranks second, will in all probability be exported without having to pay subsidies to butter producers. This would mean a tremendous saving in budgetary expenditure (as up to now the Latvian government had to pay, for example, for every exported kilogram of butter to England Ls. 1.50, or 50 cents, to the producer). Other products which will be similarly affected are flax, bacon and rye.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.141 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the new $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills offering dated October 14, 1936, and maturing July, 1937, which were offered on October 7, averaged about 0.141 per cent. Tenders of $192,136,000 were made and $50,133,000 were accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.900, equivalent to a rate of about 0.132 per cent to 99.891, equivalent to about 0.144 per cent.

$10,000,000 Rayon Plant to Be Begun

CLEVELAND (AP)—Hiram S. Rivitz, president of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, announced that construction of a new plant to cost between $7,500,000 and $10,000,000 will be started soon on a site near Painesville, Ohio.

Painesville is about 30 miles east of Cleveland. A 407-acre site for the plant was purchased last week, Mr. Rivitz said.

Allegheny Stainless Steel Orders Largest on Record

PITTSBURGH — Allegheny Steel Company reports that bookings of stainless steel orders in the eight months ended Sept. 30 were the largest for any corresponding period in the company's history, and September bookings constituted the largest single month in its record, according to W. J. McArdle, general sales manager. Among the September orders was one of 40 tons of stainless steel sheets, strips and tubes for the Russian Soviet Government.

Railroad Deficits Seen Wiped Out In Last Half of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Expansion in railroad operating revenue which began in 1934 have been extended so materially that the prospect is that the deficit recorded in the first half of 1936 will be more than wiped out during the last half of the year, says the Alexander Hamilton Service.

For the first six months, revenues were $237,000,000 larger than in the corresponding period last year. Operating expenses showed less of an increase, rising only $162,000,000. Consequently, net operating income which is the balance remaining after the deduction of operating expenses, taxes and some miscellaneous items from operating revenues rose from $195,000,000 last year to $238,000,000 this year. Net operating income this year, however, was still not sufficient to meet such items as interest and rental charges. The result was a deficit of $24,000,000, but this was considerably smaller than the deficit of $62,000,000 in the first six months of 1935.

Despite the deficit of $62,000,000 in the first half of last year, 1935 ended with the railroads showing a net income of $7,000,000 for the full year. Since there was a smaller deficit during the first six months of the present year and since car loadings during the third quarter were about 20 per cent ahead of a year ago, it is apparent that the net income for the entire year 1936 will be larger than in 1935. The outlook is, however, that the 1936 net income will still be very small as compared with the pre-depression net income of $897,000,000 in 1929.

Home Mortgages Insured by FHA Gain 147 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Home mortgages accepted for insurance by the Federal Housing Administration on new residential construction during September showed a 147.8 per cent gain over the same month last year, and a 5.1 per cent gain over the August, 1936, figure, Deputy Administrator William D. Flanders announced.

The figures: Mortgages accepted for insurance on new construction for September, 1936 $18,263,950; September, 1935, $7,370,524; August, 1936, $17,367,789. All mortgages accepted for insurance during September showed the second highest total since the beginning of the program; 11,174 mortgages amounting to $44,316,900, only exceeded by the June, 1936, figures of 12,553 mortgages, amounting to $50,156,258, at the peak of the building season.

Total results for September showed a gain over August of $1,510,756, or 3.5 per cent, while the gain over September, 1935, was $23,031,502, or 108.2 per cent.

One of the principal causes for this contra-seasonal upturn, Mr. Flanders said, is the increasing number of private financial institutions which have accepted the Federal Housing Administration's program and are making Federal Housing Administration - insured mortgage loans. Coupled with this is a wider acceptance on the part of the public who are demanding that their mortgages be Federal Housing Administration-insured.

C. & O. Plans to Cut C. & E. I. Holdings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, it is announced, is to submit a plan of reorganization to Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, whereby the company's $8,000,000 investment in the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway would be reduced. Through a subsidiary the Chesapeake & Ohio now holds 42.7 per cent of the voting stock of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

The plan was reported to represent a victory by savings banks and insurance companies over the Van Sweringen interests. The fiduciary institutions previously had filed a plan with the Interstate Commerce Commission reducing the control of the C. & O. in the company to 15 per cent.

The plan favored, however, by the Van Sweringen interests, who control the C. & O. through the Midamerica Corporation, would have left the $8,000,000 stake of the C. & O. as good as intact.

R. R. Credit Liquidation Payments $47,801,902

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Railroad Credit Corporation made during the month of September two liquidating distributions of 1 per cent each, both payable on Sept. 30, 1936, according to E. G. Buckland, president of the corporation. The two distributions returned to participating carriers a total of $1,470,828 of which $759,856 was paid in cash and $710,972 credited on carriers' indebtedness to the corporation.

This brings the total amount distributed since liquidation began to $47,801,902 or 65 per cent of the emergency revenue originally contributed by the carriers.

Chinese Gov't Ships Silver To Hong Kong for Storage

HONG KONG (AP)—Large shipments of silver bullion are coming here daily from Shanghai, it was learned, and are being stored in bank vaults for the Chinese Government. Some $30,000,000, it was understood, has already been placed in storage.

All officials concerned in the movement maintained strictest secrecy on the metal movements. A semiofficial explanation said the bullion was needed as a reserve for Canton's inflated currency. Other sources suggested, however, the silver was moved here for safe keeping because of the critical Sino-Japanese political situation.

Corn Production Better on Oct. 1, Crop Report Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—Improvement of nearly 2 per cent in the prospective 1936 harvest—averaged for all crops—was said by the federal crop reporting board to have resulted in September as widespread rains healed drought scars.

The estimated yield of this year's corn crop was pushed up 51,000,000 bushels above the Sept. 1 forecast. The indicated crop on Oct. 1 was 1,509,362,000 bushels, which would lift the 1935 yield out of its threatened rank as the shortest crop in more than half a century.

Par Under 1935 Crop

The new corn forecast placed this year's crop above that of the drought year of 1934 when it was 1,478,027,000 bushels. But the total still was far below the 1935 corn crop of 2,291,629,000 bushels and the five-year average of 2,553,424,000 bushels in the 1928-32 period.

Another big gain for September was a 10,000,000 bushels increase in the forecast for Irish potatoes, an important food item. However, the indicated crop of 322,263,000 bushels was about 50,000,000 bushels below the five-year average of 372,115,000 bushels.

Pasture condition was said to have "made one of the most remarkable recoveries on record in any one months" as rains refreshed seared acres.

Other gains were reported for oats, rice, tobacco, grain sorghums and buckwheat.

Total wheat production this year was revised downward to 627,233,000 bushels compared with 630,241,000 a month earlier. The 1935 wheat yield was 623,44,000 while the five-year average was 863,564,000 bushels.

Production of Other Crops

Production of other crops, as indication by Oct. 1 conditions, was announced as follows, with comparative figures showing last year's production:

Barley, 143,916,000 bushels, compared with 282,226,000 last year; rye, 27,095,000 and 58,928,000; buckwheat, 5,860,000 and 8,220,000; flaxseed, 6,276,000 and 14,123,000; rice, 45,469,000 and 38,132,000; grain sorghums, 60,836,000 and 37,823,000; hay (tame), 62,968,000 tons and 76,146,000; beans (dry edible) 10,737,000 hundred pound bags, and 13,799,000; peanuts, 1,233,335,000 pounds and 1,264,455,000; apples, 104,942,000 bushels and 167,283,000; peaches, 45,715,000 and 52,808,000; pears, 23,936,000 and 22,035,000; grapes, 1,879,000 tons and 2,455,000; pecans, 33,645,000 pounds and 95,340,000; potatoes, 322,263,000 bushels and 387,678,000; sweet potatoes, 67,520,000 and 83,198,000; tobacco, 1,152,076,000 pounds and 1,296,810,000; sugar beets, 9,241,000 tons and 7,908,000; broomcorn, 41,000 tons and 63,000; hops, 23,406,000 pounds and 47,746,000.

Railway Equipment Orders Double 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The railways of the United States during September ordered 24 locomotives and 3100 freight cars, making the total orders in the first nine months of this year for both classes of equipment nearly double the entire year 1935, reports Railway Age. The number of locomotives ordered in 1935 totaled 83, and in the first nine months of 1936, the number was 158.

"Thus far in 1936 a total of 37,354 freight cars has been ordered for domestic service," says the Railway Age. "This is but 44 cars short of being double the business of the entire year 1935 when domestic orders for 18,699 freight cars were placed, and is 80 per cent as large as the total orders placed in 1930.

"In addition there were ordered in September five locomotives for export and there were outstanding on October 1 inquiries for 67 steam locomotives for domestic service and 13 for export; also plans had been announced for the purchase of three others for domestic service.

"This year's export orders for 516 freight cars are a larger export volume than was reported for any entire year since 1930, save 1934. At the close of September inquiries were outstanding for 1300 freight cars for domestic service and 1100 for export."

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Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
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County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10

The Home Forum

Corky: Partial Eclipse

I AM sorry to hear about Smokey. I know what distress he causes his mistress when, in the interest of neighborhood quiet, she is compelled to crawl into the lilac bush and drag him out of his latest nocturnal dissonance. But I appreciate the confidence which she, in relating these matters, has reposed in us; it was a graceful gesture as from one cat lover to another. It is only by frank discussion of these feline problems that we gather from each other the strength and inspiration to go on.

The fact is that we have been having trouble with Corky. The paragraphs which follow were written months ago, right from the heart, when these happenings were still a vivid and deep concern, but I hesitated to make them public—feeling that the incident was probably unique and hence of narrow interest. Smokey and his chronicler have, however, persuaded me that I was mistaken; they have broadened me, deepened my appreciation of others' problems, and heartened me to admit our own.

SOMETHING VAGUE AND shadowy moved at the foot of my bed; I forced my eyes to see in the darkness. It was Aletha, in dressing-gown and slippers.

"Get up," she whispered. "It's four in the morning, and Corky and a black cat are out under my window."

"They won't hurt anything. I've seen that black cat around the neighborhood—he's just a kitten." I punched my pillow and turned over.

"But they're starting to growl. Not loud yet, but it's that sound they make when they're beginning. You know how the neighbors still talk about the Prescotts' Maltese."

"I don't see what I can do." I felt around for my slippers. "Did you ever try to catch a cat when he didn't wish to be caught?"

"You can think of something. And be quiet. The neighborhood's asleep—There's a clothes hamper in this hall; be careful. Now—they were just below here a moment ago. See that black one by the fence? And there is Corky under the lilac bush."

The two cats were frozen, immobile, eyeing each other.

"I've been trying to get Corky in since midnight." Aletha's whisper was strained. "After all the ironing I did yesterday, too. They go away sometimes for hours, and then come back. I called him a little, and clinked a spoon against a saucer, but he doesn't pay any attention."

"Did you try the refrigerator door?"

"I doubt if he can hear it so far. But we can see."

We tiptoed to the kitchen; the refrigerator light blinked on and off as the door opened and closed. I watched the gray rectangle of the screened back door; there was no change in its silhouette. From the porch I played a flashlight around the yard; two disks of light flashed back at me from the black kitten's eyes, but Corky remained aloof around the corner of the building.

"ALL THIS TROUBLE," said Aletha from beside me, "because I didn't know you had left the basement door open."

"Yes. Sorry. Does there happen to be any meat in the house?"

"Yes, a bowl of liver that I cooked for Corky. Why?"

"Maybe we can entice him. If I might have a piece, and about ten feet of string—"

By flashlight we tied the string to the bait. It seemed a ridiculous venture, but nothing better suggested itself. Aletha, with the flashlight, followed me into the back yard, illuminating my blue pajamas with disconcerting brilliance.

The black visitor stepped daintily through the picket fence and waltzed away into the shadows of our neighbor's yard. Corky held his ground beneath the lilac bush. I twirled the bait, let fly, and landed it at his feet.

"It won't work," whispered Aletha. "I'll give him away tomorrow."

"Snap your light off," I suggested. "And let's be very quiet."

Corky's head went down and I felt a tug on my hand line. I withdrew the bait a few inches; he followed, striking at the liver with mild interest.

"I want to let him taste it, but I don't want him to get it off the string."

Aletha flashed the light on; Corky paused, withdrew a little.

"I don't think he's much interested," she offered. "He had a big meal just before he got out. That's the trouble; if he had been hungry I could have—"

She ceased; Corky's interest had revived. He came toward the bait and I continued to withdraw it, edging toward the porch steps. I worked my way up stealthily, step by step, until I crouched on the porch and Corky sat on his haunches on the sidewalk below. He was quite willing to play; he cuffed the swinging trifle with great good nature, but would not mount so much as one step toward the house.

"Perhaps I can catch him." I continued to dangle the liver, but bent gradually forward, and crept down the steps again. I hoped he would not notice my approach, but he overlooked nothing. He retreated half a foot. I sprang, my hands touched soft fur and I felt his muscles tense as he leaped clear.

Aletha's light cut a sharp swath across the grass; Corky had paused at the edge of the yard and was awaiting developments with apparent pleasure.

Aletha shivered. "It's nearly five o'clock," she whispered. "You go back to bed. I'll watch a while longer. And there's all that sewing on the First Mate's graduation dress that I wanted to do tomorrow— We'll just have to find someone who will give Corky a good home. This is unbearable."

WHEN I WAKENED again, at seven, Corky was waiting on the porch. He came in, conscienceless and hungry, and walked to his empty dish beneath the kitchen stove. Aletha heard him mewing.

"*You!*" she said frigidly, and got out his food. "Eat and enjoy it. Because it's probably the last meal you will have in this house."

The Mate spoke up in alarm. "You're not going to give away Corky?"

Aletha was pleasant, but firm. "Your daddy and I are both busy people, dear. We need our rest at night. And, if Corky is going to interfere with our getting it, we will just have to dispose of him to someone. Mrs. Family Two Doors Down will take him in a minute."

"My beau-tiful Corky!"

"Hush," said Aletha. "Think of the wrist watch you're getting for graduation. It isn't Corky's fault; it was so pleasant outside last night I almost wished I were a prowling cat myself—But it can't go on."

We breakfasted, silently. Midway of the meal, with no preamble, the Mate burst out: "Then may I have a dog?"

"We'll see, when you are older. Just think—only two more days until graduation. And you will have your watch, and your pink dress and scarf, and the white organdie I expect to finish tonight. That's enough to make any little girl happy." She looked long at the youngster, and suddenly leaned forward and kissed her cheek.

IN MID-AFTERNOON ALETHA called me at the office. "You know," she said, "I just can't tell you how relieved I feel, now that I have decided to part with Corky. He is a good kitty—usually—but at best a care. I have to remember to market for him, and to feed him at the proper times, and to put his bells on when he goes out and take them off when he comes in."

"Haven't you given him away yet?" I inquired.

"No. I didn't want to go too early. A little later I'll take him and my knitting— He's sitting right here now, in a spot of sun, smoothing his fur and pretending he 'sn't eavesdropping." She chuckled. "Do you remember the time I left the bacon on the sink by mistake, and in the morning we found pieces of it draped over the rungs of the kitchen chair? What high jinks he must have had during the night."

"Yes. And he didn't seem to feel guilty next morning. What always amused me was the way he would walk into a bedroom, look up at the ceiling light, and cry for someone to lift him up so he could bat at the pulls."

"Yes. Heigh-ho—Well, I must get ready and take him away. Here, I'll lift him up to the telephone. Say good-by, Corky!"

WHEN I LET myself in that evening, I saw Corky, forepaws tucked under, dozing complacently atop the green chair.

"How's this?" I asked Aletha.

"Oh, that," she said. "Well, I got some sleep today. And, when I awakened, Corky was curled up beside me. And he seemed so contented and so trusting—" Aletha reached out and stroked his neck.

Corky accepted the gesture as his due, and dozed on. He was comfortable and secure, and knew it.

JOHN F. HAYES

Photograph by Courtesy of the Smith College Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MADAME MAÎTRE, *by Auguste Renoir*

THERE is not one portrait by Auguste Renoir (1841-1919) which does not bear the mark of that warmth and friendliness which typifies the work of this French master. Renoir was democratic in his subject matter. He abandoned a convention which had long held in portrait traditions, namely that of painting people of prominence in flattering costume or becoming pose. Renoir discovered that beauty lies in simplicity, in unaffected ways. None of his models reveal mannerism. They are all beheld in a moment of thought, or of daily occupation; children writing or practicing the piano, the mother teaching her baby to walk, the family sitting about the table.

Renoir was one of the enterprising Frenchmen who experimented with illumination. He joined with his colleagues in an attempt to employ light to greater advantage, in amplifying the palette and applying pigment in small touches, so that it may catch the transient nature of light and communicate its flickering character. These painters were dubbed "Impressionists," for they seemed to apply their colors in a casual, crude manner, paying no heed to the perfected finished surface.

Madame Maitre was the wife of the painter, Edouard Maitre, friend of Renoir. This portrait brings her living presence before us, with lines of character definitely conveyed in the eyes, the shapes of nose and mouth. The Impressionist method has strengthened the characterization, for it has captured the total image in a glance.

D. A.

We Meet a Glacier

THE Svartisen glacier, in Norway, is set forth in superlative terms by illustrated travel books. For aeons it has been dripping its way down a mountainside. The enormous size of this mass of snow and ice, with its indescribably deep blue crevasses, may only be hinted at in print. With a feeling of awe, we were actually to touch a reminant of the Ice Age.

Our ship landed us about a mile and a half away from the glacier, which we reached after a brisk walk on a winding path through dwarfed birches. Their brown and white trunks seemed to shrink from our gaze, like guilty outcasts. Courageous little flowers, springing up on either side, were unexpected in such close proximity to the polar avalanche.

On little walks like these, fellow-passengers on shipboard suddenly discover they have mutual friends; and a simple question, like: "Do you remember the name of that flower?" has been known to let down the stoutest barriers.

We cannot measure the Svartisen glacier's size by ordinary human calculation. It is enormous. We can't conceive of its depth nor can we account for that glassy blue in the crevasses. The steady drip, drip, drip of water is its only sign of life. We saw this gracefully frozen river on a mountainside, moving imperceptibly to the sea and knew we had gazed on essential grandeur.

We saw the glacier and touched its edge. Now, in retrospect, we remember more distinctly our return walk on the woodland path. The glacier no longer overawed. We found a small rock garden in its miniature perfection, which gave us a quite different satisfaction. The age-old rounded stones came sliding down the valley one summer day aeons before the calendar included July. The mountain stream threaded its way in and out and a few tiny seeds were wafted through the air, landing in sheltered niches. Particles of soil, sunshine, snows and the little mountain stream helped to make an exquisite garden. Half-hidden pink and yellow Alpine flowers, a small gnarled tree gazing boldly at its reflection, the disappearance of the stream under a natural bridge of small moss-covered stones—and these all unspoiled by a ruthless wild flower picker!

In our quest for one of nature's boldest offerings, we had almost missed this gem of a rock garden.

E. G. B.

A Non-Committal Shire

I LIKE staying in one place, so that I can learn it and let it grow about me as it is, instead of gadding from pillar to post in motor-cars and aeroplanes and trains. Moreover, when I stay in the country I am farther from the abstract tap-water: closer to the components which are most likely to endure in the world about my planted feet. . . .

I am an *Englishman*, and I live in the *shire*. The Shire is a pasture county, about two-thirds sand, the rest clay and other components. It is well wooded, noticeable for its power of growing strong vegetation, so that it is sometimes referred to as "lush." There is scarcely any industry in it, and its people are gentle without being sleepy. Our nature is pitched about half-way between the doze of Norfolk and the fierce friendliness of Gloucestershire. We are not particularly associated with Oliver Cromwell, or Owen Glendower, or even William the Conqueror. The overbearing historical personages don't seem to have made us their playground very much; or if they did come, it was only in a hurry to get somewhere else. Poets, on the other hand, and particularly the more durable and less spectacular of them, have found a safe harbour here without having to make a fuss about it. . . .

Our church architecture is respectable without being arresting. We are not obviously old-fashioned and not peculiarly new-fangled. We don't have much in the way of hills, and therefore very little in the way of valleys, nor are we entirely a question of vale. In fact, we live along.

Our county is a place. We don't stay in it all the time, but we do stay in it most of the time, and so we know it. When anything exciting happens in it, and we are so far from extremes that occasionally something does happen, we remember the occurrence for four or five hundred years. . . .

To put it shortly, we are residential. The locality has its roots so deep in a peaceful kind of time that it is enduring; it conveys a sort of stability to its residents; it is home.

One can't say that the Shire is a better place than anywhere else. Among other things, the place itself would scarcely appreciate the compliment. It would be against its nature to compete: it would lose what reality it possesses if it were made in any way to outstand. There are certain counties which once had outstanding qualities, and which have been overwhelmed for that reason. Sussex and Devonshire are cases in point. . . .

The Shire has protected itself against these things by a non-committal policy. It makes no Banbury cakes or Yorkshire teas or Devonshire creams. It has concealed its individuality in order to preserve it. We have a few loopways, a few yellow signs, a few corrugated iron roofs, a few thatched ones, nothing very definite: so that the invaders pass through, as Oliver Cromwell did before them, looking for somewhere else.—T. H. WHITE, in "England Have My Bones." (London: Collins. New York: Macmillan.)

Why Gamble?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH the Bible clearly indicates that infinite Love ever generously provides for the needs of man, material sense, blind to spiritual understanding, clings to the hope that some fortunate circumstance, some stroke of so-called luck, a cleverly maneuvered business deal, or even a wager, will supply what is required. This material anticipation lacks foresight, and cannot bring happiness.

To such false hope Christian Science answers, "We must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 424).

Although spiritual understanding has revealed the truth contained in Scriptural words, such as those of Paul (Philippians 4:19), "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus," honest thought sometimes wonders why this Biblical promise, and similar ones regarding supply, have not been easier to prove. Although the Bible records numerous proofs that God is the unfailing Provider, many are perplexed because they do not know how to respond to the Bible exhortations, and so prove God's promises true in their own experience.

To demonstrate the goodness and graciousness of God it is essential to understand Him as supreme, unchanging, incorporeal Love. Prophets and others have spoken of Him as "King" and "Father," discerning with greater or lesser clearness that unchanging goodness is the very essence of divine existence. They have spoken of God's supremacy, His love, and His power, but instead of seeing God as Spirit, wholly good, material thought sees only the material symbol. Thus God is often spoken of as having the qualities of an earthly king, as being changeable, as giving or withholding, and is not discerned as the source and perfection of all being.

Through the teachings of Christian Science, an understanding of God as the infinite One, incapable of variation, has come to men. On page 465 of the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy has defined "God," the great Provider, as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Such a definition of God does not depict a cold abstraction incapable of application, for it is impossible to dissociate God from His eternal selfhood as Love.

The divine Principle, Love, is the compassionate Giver, from whom, as the Apostle James said, cometh "every good gift and every perfect gift." The perfection of Spirit, God, "with whom is no variableness," having been acknowledged, it is further necessary to see man, God's idea, as forever reflecting the unchanging supply which must also be incapable of "variableness." In the light of such revelation the spiritual thinker understands and shares the Psalmist's confidence, expressed in the words (Psalms 23:1), "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want."

In the understanding of supply as spiritual, chance has no conceivable place. Gaining something for nothing is not possible. A gamble, or a wager cannot bring true income. Such a belief ignores the necessity for men continually to cultivate their understanding of man as the reflection of God.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, taught us to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matthew 6:33), so that all good might be ours. This kingdom cannot be attained without steadfast effort, and the extent to which we prove within ourselves the Way-shower's teaching regarding it is the measure of our real income. Perfect reflection of the divine Principle, expressed in love, generosity, activity, tenderness, and meekness, would mean perfect, Christlike living now, with the fullness and completeness proved by the Way-shower. But the change of thought necessary to gain this may not be attained without effort. Every clearer glimpse of the nature of our Father-Mother, Love, every mental recognition of the perfection of His creation, including man, every righteous thought, every loving act, is a step toward better realization of supply. To sacrifice at the altar of chance or fortune, then, is futile, since sufficiency, harmony, and healing are always to be found in following undeviating Principle.

When a need arose in the wilderness journey of the Hebrew multitude, it was supplied through the spiritual understanding of Moses. Elijah, Elisha, and many others sought God first and, being unerringly directed, found their need for food and shelter met. Unrecorded hosts of God's people have been fed and clothed through their trust in Him, showing that whenever a need appears, it can be supplied by the understanding of the omnipresent divine Principle. The life of the Way-shower proved that man possesses all good. He possesses it now. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Recipe

(New England Memory—)

HERE is a potion for enchantment: mingle
A wooded mile under the lifting trees,
A spicy smell to make the nostrils tingle,
Balsam and cedar and a salty breeze.

Throw in a curl of birch bark, and the chilly
Flavors of moss on lichened stone, and season
With a cluster of scarlet bunchberries, like holly,
Making a Christmas gesture out of reason.

Lastly, a cabin clinging to a bluff,
Hale and secure above a singing river—
And here's a dish with potency enough
To nourish the hungriest memory forever!

SARA HENDERSON HAY

Pourquoi jouer?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA BIBLE indique clairment que l'Amour infini pourvoit toujours avec abondance aux besoins de l'homme; néanmoins le sens matériel aveugle, ignorant la compréhension spirituelle, s'attache à l'espoir que telle conjoncture favorable, tel coup de ce qu'on nomme le hasard, peut-être encore une manœuvre commerciale particulièrement habile ou même un parl, fourniront les ressources nécessaires. Cette expectative matérielle manque de sagacité et ne peut apporter le bonheur.

A ces faux espoirs, la Science Chrétienne répond: "Nous devons abandonner la base mortelle de croyance et nous unir à l'unique Entendement, afin de remplacer le sens du hasard par le vrai sens de la direction infaillible de Dieu et ainsi faire paraître l'harmonie." Ce passage se trouve à la page 424 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy.

La compréhension spirituelle a révélé la vérité contenue dans les paroles de l'Écriture, et notamment dans cette déclaration de Paul (Philippiens 4:19): "Mon Dieu pourvoira aussi à tous vos besoins, selon sa richesse et avec gloire, par Jésus-Christ." Mais le disciple sincère se demande parfois comment il se fait que cette promesse biblique et d'autres analogues n'aient pas été plus faciles à prouver. La Bible, il est vrai, contient maintes preuves du fait que Dieu est le grand Pourvoyeur, qu'Il assure infailliblement notre subsistance; pourtant bien des personnes sont embarrassées parce qu'elles ne savent comment mettre à profit les exhortations de la Bible et prouver ainsi dans leur vie la vérité des promesses divines.

Pour démontrer la bonté et la miséricorde de Dieu, il importe de comprendre que Dieu est l'Amour suprême, immuable, incorporel. Les prophètes et d'autres justes ont appelé Dieu le "Roi" et le "Père," parce qu'ils reconnaissaient plus ou moins clairement que l'immuable bonté constitue l'essence même de l'existence divine. Ils ont fait ressortir la suprématie de Dieu, Son amour et Son pouvoir; mais au lieu de voir Dieu en tant qu'Esprit, absolument bon, la pensée matérielle ne voit que le symbole matériel. En conséquence, les humains parlent souvent de Dieu comme s'Il avait les qualités d'un roi terrestre, comme s'Il était un Être changeant qui tantôt accorde tantôt refuse Ses dons; et bien des personnes ne se rendent pas compte que Dieu est la source, la perfection de tout être.

Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, les hommes peuvent comprendre que Dieu est l'Être infini, incapable de changer. A la page 465 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, Mrs. Eddy donne cette définition de Dieu, du Pourvoyeur par excellence: "L'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." Ces termes ne présentent nullement une froide abstraction qui ne serait pas susceptible d'être appliquée; par le fait, il est impossible d'établir une séparation entre Dieu et Son individualité éternelle en tant qu'Amour.

Le divin Principe, l'Amour, est le Dispensateur compatissant dont procèdent, comme le dit l'apôtre Jacques, "toute grâce excellente et tout don parfait." Si nous avons reconnu la perfection de l'Esprit, du Dieu "en qui il n'y a aucune variation," il nous faut en outre voir que l'homme, l'idée de Dieu, reflète à jamais les ressources constantes qui doivent également être incapables de changer. A la lumière de cette révélation, le penseur spirituel comprend et partage la confiance du Psalmiste, exprimée dans ces paroles (Psaume 23:1): "L'Éternel est mon berger; je n'aurai point de disette."

Comprendre que les ressources sont spirituelles ne laisse aucune place à la chance bonne ou mauvaise. Il n'est pas possible d'obtenir quelque chose pour rien. Les jeux de hasard ou les paris ne sauraient produire un vrai revenu. La croyance sur laquelle se fondent ces choses ignore la nécessité de cultiver sans cesse la compréhension de l'homme en tant que reflet de Dieu.

Jésus le Christ, le Conducteur, nous dit de chercher "premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice" (Matthieu 6:33), et nous assure qu'alors nous ne manquerons d'aucun bien. Ce royaume ne s'obtient que par des efforts persévérants; et nos vraies ressources correspondent à la mesure où nous prouvons en nous-mêmes les enseignements du Conducteur à ce sujet. La réflexion parfaite du divin Principe, s'exprimant par l'amour, la générosité, l'activité, la tendresse, l'humilité, implique maintenant même une manière de vivre chrétienne et parfaite, avec la plénitude et l'abondance que prouva le Conducteur. Mais le changement de pensée nécessaire pour en arriver là exige des efforts. Chaque fois que nous voyons plus clairement la nature de l'Amour, notre Père-Mère; chaque fois que nous reconnaissons mentalement la perfection de la création divine, y compris l'homme; chaque fois que nous accueillons une pensée juste ou que nous agissons avec bonté—nous faisons un pas vers la réalisation plus complète des ressources. Il serait vain de sacrifier au hasard ou à la fortune, puisqu'en suivant le Principe immuable on trouve toujours l'aisance, l'harmonie et la guérison.

Lorsqu'Israël traversait le désert, la compréhension spirituelle de Moïse fut le canal par lequel la multitude reçut ce dont elle avait besoin. Élie, Élisée et maint autre prophète cherchaient premièrement Dieu; aussi furent-ils guidés d'une manière infaillible, et ils ne manquèrent ni de nourriture ni d'asile. Dans des cas innombrables dont beaucoup ne reçoivent aucune publicité, les enfants de Dieu ont été nourris et vêtus grâce à leur confiance en Lui; car toutes les fois qu'un besoin se fait sentir, la compréhension du divin Principe omniprésent est capable d'y pourvoir. La vie du Conducteur prouva que l'homme possède tout ce qui est bon. C'est encore le cas maintenant. Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 307): "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes. Ne demandez jamais en vue du lendemain: il suffit que l'Amour divin soit une aide toujours présente; et si vous savez attendre, sans jamais douter, vous aurez à chaque instant tout ce qu'il vous faut."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Parade of Ships Due for Holiday Week End; Columbus Day Rules Announced for Stores

Boston Today

Marine Parade For Week End

Further indication of recovery as evidenced by ocean travel is seen in resumption of passenger and freight service between Boston, Halifax, Sydney, Cape Breton and Charlottetown, after a lapse of about a year.

Steamer Farnorth is to arrive at Boston Monday from those Canadian ports, and sailings every 10 days are scheduled, according to Harris & Costello, local agents.

The Farnorth is one of eight deep-water passenger liners visiting Boston over the week end, a marine parade that began today when the Canadian National Steamship's liner, Lady Hawkins, arrived from Halifax, landed 50 passengers, embarked 106 others and sailed for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda and the British West Indies.

Sunday the Cunard White Star liner, Carinthia, ties up at East Boston from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, with 472 passengers, followed by the Anchor liner, Cameronia, from Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin with 635. The Dollar liner, President Wilson, completing its 47th trip around the world, arrives about noon. At 3.30 p. m. the Cunard White Star liner, Scythia, sails for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool with 225 passengers.

Two cruise-ships arrive Monday morning, the American Export Lines steamer Excambion from the Mediterranean and the Canadian National Steamships liner, Lady Drake, from Bermuda and the British West Indies.

Winter Cruises Already Planned

Winter ocean travel that will give the usually dull months of December, January, February and March as much action as the heavily patronized summer season, is foreseen by Charles C. Casey, passenger manager at Boston of the Cunard White Star Line. The past summer was the best for travel in seven years, he said.

A winter list of 24 pleasure cruises has been planned, starting with the Britannic, sailing December 18 for St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, and La Guaira, Curacao, Cartagena, Cristobal and Havana. It is a 15½-day cruise.

The Aquitania is to make a cruise as far south as Argentina, the Carinthia is scheduled for ten short cruises to Nassau, the Franconia around the world, and the sister ships Georgic and Britannic for 11 West Indies cruises, ending with the sailing of the Britannic, March 26. The Berengaria will be on a cruise to Nassau between Dec. 29 and Jan. 4.

Visit of the Aquitania to Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay will mark the largest ship ever sailing to that region, Mr. Dasey declared.

Miss McAfee Plans Simple Induction

A simple ceremony Friday afternoon, Oct. 16, will mark the inauguration of Miss Mildred H. McAfee as president of Wellesley College. There will be no elaborate pageantry, only an academic procession of trustees, faculty members present as well as retired and emeritus graduate students, juniors, seniors and representatives of the freshmen and sophomore classes. Delegates from each of 58 classes and more than 60 alumna clubs will also march into Alumnae Hall.

Miss McAfee's father, Dr. Cleland Boyd McAfee, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York City, will deliver the invocation. Mrs. Ralph C. Brown of Winnetka, Ill., president of the Alumnae Association, will extend the welcome of graduates and former students to the new head. The main address will be given by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, Miss McAfee's alma mater.

The chief ceremony of the afternoon will be the presentation of the keys of the college to Miss McAfee by Robert Gray Dodge, president of the board of trustees. These keys, three silver ones, symbolic of a dormitory, the library and the chapel were first given to President-Emeritus Caroline Hazard by Mrs. Henry Fowle Durant, co-founder with her husband of the college, then to the late Ellen Fitz Pendleton in 1911.

Because of the limited accomodations for the inaugural ceremonies, Miss McAfee has invited all alumnae of the college to a reception in the Alumnae Hall ballroom the evening following the inauguration.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rainy weather tonight and early Sunday, probably ending by Sunday evening or night; slightly cooler Sunday; moderate to fresh southerly shifting to westerly winds.

Maine: Showers tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Sunday, cooler Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and probably Sunday morning, cooler Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southerly winds shifting to northwest Sunday, showers tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	69	Minneapolis	48	70
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	66	76
Chicago	54	66	New York	66	74
Denver	40	68	Norfolk	74	76
Helena	42	68	Philadelphia	68	70
Jacksonville	74	86	St. Louis	58	72
Kansas City	48	66	San Francisco	54	82
Los Angeles	60	90	Washington	72	72
Miami	82	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T. Oct. 10.
B—Maximum, Oct. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:38 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:11 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 8:31 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:41 p. m.

Fog Slightly Delays Shipping

FOG over Boston today impeded only slightly shipping in the harbor. A poor second in the race for port, the fog was beaten by the regular early Saturday morning schedule. Vessels due were in their berths before the obscuring dampness rolled up the coast.

The fog did, however, block the departure of two ships during the morning. As the gray curtain fell, possibility of the Canadian National Steamship liner, Lady Hawkins, departing on schedule for Bermuda and the West Indies was nil. At noon the boat was still at its dock, with more than 100 passengers aboard, awaiting a lift in the fog.

The collier, Peter H. Crowell, sailing for Norfolk, Va., found fog in the outer harbor so thick that it returned to anchorage in Presidents Roads.

Harbor shipping crept along to the muffled staccato of whistles, informing business men in the lower city that transportation by sea had not halted.

As the fog continued to spread, a forecast that it would not break until tomorrow morning came from G. Harold Noyes, chief of the weather bureau in Boston.

Forecast: Continued rainy tonight and Sunday, probably ending Sunday evening or night; slightly cooler Sunday.

Bicycle Train Dodges Blue Law

Because it ran afoul of an old Sunday blue law preventing the renting of bicycles on Sunday, the Boston & Maine Railroad today advised enthusiasts who may wish to ride on its Sunday foliage and bicycle train that bicycles will not be had for rent on the train. Since the actual use of wheels is not prohibited on Sunday, the road will carry all those who bring their own or arrange for the hire of a wheel up to Saturday noon.

Last June bicycle dealers were ordered to stop renting bicycles on Sunday because of an ancient law. The law originally applied to the renting of carriages and horses. Later a ruling was handed down by the courts that it applied to railroad cars as well as to dealers. The train leaves North Station Sunday at 8:30 a. m.

'Al' Smith Comes, Not Ex-Governor

"Al" Smith arrived in Boston today wearing a gray fedora.

Not the former presidential candidate, however, but a distant relative. Mr. Smith, from Toronto, Ont., came to Boston aboard the Lady Hawkins, Canadian National Steamships liner. Closely resembling the "Happy Warrior," the Canadian reported that he had been mistaken several times for the former Governor of New York while on the boat.

He is en route to Atlantic City to attend a dairy convention, where, he says, he will don a brown derby and carry a cane.

Pan-American Holiday Program

Out of a beginning in 1912 when the city of Boston instituted its custom of officially observing Columbus Day with a public program of suitable exercises, Pan-Americanism has come to be prominently featured because of its appropriateness for this particular occasion. For that reason, on Monday at 3 p. m., representatives of 22 countries of North, Central and South America will take part in the ceremonies commemorating the 444th anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus in America.

The exercises will be held at Parkman memorial bandstand and following the reading of the proclamation of the President of the United States, a fanfare of trumpets will mark the placing of the flags in the Pan-American flag ceremony, with salutes and the playing of national airs.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will be presented by Maurice J. Lacey, chairman of arrangements. In his address the Mayor will extend greetings to consuls and other officials of the American nations represented, together with Spain and Italy.

A second address will be delivered by Patrick J. Moynihan, state deputy, Massachusetts State Council, Knights of Columbus.

Patriotic selections, ending with the "Star-Spangled Banner," will bring the observance to a close.

Should the weather be inclement, the same program will be presented in Faneuil Hall.

New Bedford Pupils Are to See President

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—The school board voted unanimously last night to close all public schools in the city when President Roosevelt comes here Oct. 21 on his automobile tour of southeastern Massachusetts.

Trees of Arboretum Clad In Autumn Panoply of Color

Boston and suburban motorists who are making pilgrimages these days to distant hills to forget city sights and sounds and derive refreshment from the panorama of

crimson, russet and raw gold,
yellow, green and scarlet old . . .

can obtain an equal amount of enjoyment, if they are limited for time, by visiting Arnold Arboretum.

The many thousands of ornamental trees and shrubs are at the height of their autumn color and the evergreens blend exquisitely with the yellows and reds that have converted the 265-acre park into a tapestry of harmony in color.

Warning Against Delay

Arboretum officials realize the transitory phase of this palette. Today they issued an invitation and a warning: an invitation to the public to visit the Arboretum and a warning that a heavy rainstorm or high wind will strip the foliage overnight—thus making it imperative that one visit the display this week end at the latest.

Autumn color is not the only outstanding feature of the Arnold Arboretum at this time. The crabapples are at the height of their fruiting season. These trees have a double interest: beautiful flowers in the spring and a wealth of fruit in the fall. In fact, several varieties have brilliant foliage in the autumn.

Maples and Sumacs Are Red

A walk through the Arboretum, starting at the Jamaica Plain gate, will yield many autumn spectacles to the pedestrian. First of all, there are the maples and the sumacs, all a brilliant red. In the shrub collection, which contains over 1000 different kinds of shrubs, there are many varieties of fruiting plants which are now at their peak of beauty. Around the ponds, there are such trees as the tupelo and the gum tree, which are a brilliant orange-red. These particular trees are so outstanding that everyone visiting the Arboretum this week end should make a special effort to see them in their autumn brilliance.

Continuing on the walk past the lilac collection, which, of course, has no autumn coloration, one approaches the viburnums and the euonymus, handsome in their full fruit and red and pink autumn color. From the top of Bussey hill, one can view the surrounding landscape, the distant hills, and even downtown Boston. Continuing down through the oaks, which are just starting to change their color, one comes to the hickories, beautiful in their autumn yellow, and to some of the beeches, now turning a lovely brown.

After passing Hemlock hill, one finally comes to the crabapple collection at the foot of Peters hill. This collection of crabapples is probably one of the best-known in the country. Although many of the plants have been in full fruit for the past few weeks, they are still at their height of beauty. A walk to the top of Peters hill, through the red-fruited hawthorns, is well worth while, since from this observation point, one can view the distant hills and see the surrounding country in its full autumn glory.

New England is unusually fortunate to be situated in one of the few regions of the world where climatic conditions are conducive to brilliant coloration in the fall. Autumn color is a most interesting thing. It is due to complicated chemical changes which take place in the leaves of deciduous trees and shrubs. Certain plants always turn yellow at this time of year, as for instance, some of the maples. Certain other plants may turn brilliant red and scarlet, provided atmospheric conditions are right. Warm sunny days, followed by cool nights during which the temperature drops to 45 degrees or lower, are ideal for aiding the production of brilliant red and scarlet autumn colors.

Boston Today

Holiday Rules For Business Men

Telephone bells played in rag-time tempo at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Reason—the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker sought information about the holiday or non-holiday Monday.

Scores of manufacturers, business men, merchants, from Humble street to Broadway, sought the rules on what to do and how to do it.

Result—the overburdened information bureau of the Chamber pressed extra help into service, dug into filing cabinets, found laws passed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Now the Chamber is ready for all comers on the holiday question. Not only for Monday, but also for Armistice Day, for substantially the same regulations apply to Nov. 11.

A five-point summary prepared by the Chamber discloses:

1. Sunday laws will govern retail business and sports in Massachusetts on Monday—legal holiday in Massachusetts—up to 1 p. m. All retail business not permitted by statute to open on any Sunday must be closed until 1 p. m., under Chapter 180 of the General Laws—Acts and Resolves of 1936. Chain grocery stores announce they will be closed all day. Most department and specialty stores will be open from 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Most wholesalers will be closed.

2. Most manufacturers will close all day. They cannot compel employees to work on legal holidays. They may open from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. with permit from the police department and after 1 p. m. without a permit, under certain conditions expressed in Chapter 149, General Laws, Sections 45-51.

3. Cities and towns which have accepted Sections 21-25 inclusive of Chapter 136 of the General Laws, relating to Sunday sports, may conduct outdoor sports or games after 1 p. m.

4. Banks, stock exchange houses, brokers and offices in general will remain closed all day.

5. Boston Post Office reports two deliveries of mail in the business district, at 9 a. m. and 10:30 a. m., and one in residential districts. Normal schedule for collections will be maintained.

Jobs for Graduates Of 15 N. E. Colleges In 200 Industries

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 10 (AP)—Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive for the New England Council, announced here today that nearly 200 New England industrial concerns have added graduates of 15 New England colleges and universities to their payrolls during the five years from Jan. 1, 1930 to Jan. 1, 1935.

In the same period 779 companies outside New England employed graduates of these New England colleges, Mr. Hudson said.

In a report offered to the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, meeting here at the University of Vermont, Mr. Hudson said 97.2 per cent of those who secured jobs in New England in 1935 were New Englanders. In 1936 the percentage was 97.6 per cent.

Of those who secured employment outside New England in 1935 there were 79 per cent New Englanders and a year later the percentage was 81.1 per cent, Mr. Hudson said.

The 1935 figures covered Boston University, Colby College, Northeastern University, Rhode Island State College and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported 24.6 per cent of its class of 1936 secured jobs in New England and 51 per cent obtained employment outside of the area.

Ford Hall Forum Opens With Toller

Sunday night inaugurates the 29th season of the Ford Hall Forum. "Our Challenge to the Grave Diggers of Democracy" is to be the theme of the Forum's lectures this year. Ernst Toller, writer of "I was a German" will be the speaker tomorrow night. His subject will be "Are You Responsible for Your Times?" George W. Coleman, president of the Forum, will preside.

The program of the Forum's activities contains many speakers who have lectured in former years. A copy of the program may be received from the business office of the Ford Hall Forum in the Little Building.

New Hampshire Raises Tests For Lawyers

Two Years' Successful College Work to Precede Examination

Too Many Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10—Joining the company of states that have already acted to raise the standards of the legal profession, the New Hampshire Supreme Court published yesterday new regulations stiffening the requirements which must be met by candidates for admission to the bar.

The new rules will go into effect after the bar examinations of June, 1938, since the most far-reaching of the changes involves a stipulation that candidates "must furnish satisfactory proof that before beginning the study of law they successfully completed at least two years of the work required for a bachelor's degree in arts or science in an approved college."

This was added to the previous requirement, which will still be in effect, that "applicants for admission must be graduates of an approved high school, or have an equivalent general education."

Must Pass Courses

The court's requirement regarding two years of college was made a year ago, but at that time no stipulation was included that the work had to be successful. A student could take the bar examinations if he failed in his college work. Now he must have completed the two years successfully.

By adding this requisite the court hopes in some measure to eliminate a situation where students with inadequate preliminary education take the bar examination over and over again, as they have in the past, and continue to fail.

In connection with failures, the court's rules now provide that "a person who fails in an examination for admission to the bar will not be admitted to another examination until the court, upon special consideration of the case, makes an order to that effect. Ordinarily, he will be required to show that, in the meantime, he has devoted himself exclusively to the study of law, under the direction of a competent instructor."

Four Years of Study

With respect to legal training the court has previously required only three years of the study of law. The new regulations make this more strict by adding that students who learn their law on a part-time basis must spend four years studying. Three years remain the requirement for those who devote substantially all of their working time to studying law.

Explaining the requisites regarding legal training, the court declared that "the study may be pursued in a reputable law school, or in the office and under the direction of a member of the bar of this state in good standing, or partly in such a law school and partly in such an office."

Correspondence school work, heretofore allowed without qualification, will be recognized after June, 1938, only when pursued in connection with office study. The court does not feel that an adequate legal training can be obtained when the student learns entirely by mail.

These changes in the court's regulations, which have been under consideration for more than two years, are similar to recommendations made at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Boston last August. The changes were in fact made partly as a result of the association's suggestions.

Too Many Fail

One of the main reasons for the new rules is to improve the records made by bar examinees in this state. On the average now between one-half and two-thirds of the candidates fail every year.

A final alteration of the regulations is the adding of a requirement that students must pay to the clerk of the court an examination fee of $10 which will be used by the state for the benefit of the Bar Examination Committee to defray the expenses of giving the tests.

Even with the new rules, New Hampshire remains less strict than many other states regarding requirements for admission to the bar. There is no necessity for completing the college course, as in other states, and New Hampshire's character requirements are that the applicant file a petition to take the examination which is signed by two character witnesses.

Roosevelt $10,000 Fete Fund Merely a Joke, Curley Says; Public Winks Other Eye

or Says He Fooled Republicans Who in Turn Point Out That He Also Fooled Many Democrats, Including President and Son James

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Curley's little "joke" in appropriating $10,000 to stage a lavish show when President Roosevelt tours Massachusetts on Oct. 21 and 22 is not amusing in most circles. Rather, too many persons are reminded of another inglorious defeat the Governor suffered at the hands of an outraged public opinion.

The first incident concerned the examination of all judges over 70 years of age as to their mental and physical fitness, with a view to retiring those who, in the opinion of the Governor and the Executive Council, were unfit.

Perhaps no single act the Governor has committed in the last two years aroused so much opposition. Despite frequent labor attacks on the judicial system on the grounds that it now favors property rights over human rights consistently, the people of Massachusetts have always regarded the courts as beyond the usual clutches of politics and politicians.

Observers viewed the Governor's judicial examination program as merely an effort to open judicial posts for his many henchmen to whom he still owes political debts. The bench offers lifetime economic security to those appointed. Many of the Governor's cohorts have not been too pleased that the Governor gave to J. Arthur Baker, erstwhile Republican member of the Governor's Council, a $12,000-a-year lifetime job on the Superior Court bench. They figured, and still figure, the Governor should reward "on-the-line" Democrats first.

The Governor's announced judicial policy so aroused the public that not long afterward he suddenly announced he really did not mean that he was gong to examine all judges over 70 years of age. Rather, he said, he meant only to bring to the public attention the fact that no adequate pensions are available for those who wish to retire after reaching 70.

Accompanying this announcement came proposed legislation for compulsory retirement of judges at age

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Boston Fiscal System Found Running Wild

Mayor and Council Get Control Plan to Whip Budget Into Line

Hits High Taxation

Striking deeply at the roots of high city taxes the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today laid before the Mayor and City Council 15 concrete recommendations for gathering the diffuse threads of Boston expenditures into tangible form for their better control and ultimate reduction.

The bureau in prefacing its 17-page report makes the perturbing charge that although the City of Boston spends about $100,000,000 annually, employs 21,000 persons, and owns more than $250,000,000 worth of property, its past budgets have been "seriously incomplete, and have not included a comprehensive financial plan for each year. The whole question of revenues and half the city's costs have not been included."

Difficult to Understand

The bureau, moreover, asserts that "the form of the budget is almost unintelligible to the council and the public. No adequate planning and enforcing agencies and procedure have been established. Recent budgets have been seriously unbalanced. Finally, long delay before passage has forced the city to operate for months without a financial plan."

It is pointed out by the bureau that these defects are not traceable to any particular administration, but, rather, represents an accumulation of faulty procedure. The bureau emphasizes that because of certain recent state legislation the city now has before it opportunities unequaled in the last half century for improving its budget procedure.

Point to Federal Parallel

Although the bureau did not enlarge upon the experience of other governmental units in making the budget their hub for fiscal reforms, observers today commented upon the fact that when the Taft Committee on Economy and Efficiency made its great study of the federal set-up it hit upon the expedient of making the President responsible for the budget and carefully planning with department heads for needs a year in advance.

An extensive budget research and budget control organization was established with the result that so long as the fiscal plans were followed and the income met expectations—which is to say so long as the budget was balanced—the President and department heads and Congress knew precisely where they stood, and could work out refinements and improvements where they were needed.

Power Given Congress

Congress was given an iron grip on the situation through its prerogative of passing on the appropriations to meet budget requirements.

Congress also frequently called in department heads and asked them to explain their budget requirements, and often compelled reductions.

A similar budget arrangement for Boston is now sought by the bureau. Besides the obvious advantage to the Mayor and department heads of having concrete plans outlined, and to the City Council of having a firm grasp on the purse strings, it is pointed out by bureau spokesmen that arrangements can be made for undertaking major building enterprises or equipment-replacing programs at expedient times and over longer periods.

In addition, it was noted that at present the Mayor is continually beseiged by department heads and employees for changes in departmental expenditures.

Way to Ease Demands

Establishment of a strong budget control would run these matters through the routine budgeting process and insure their proper consideration.

In discussing their idea of how the future budget should be put together the bureau recommends that the Mayor prepare an explanatory message outlining:

1. The general outlook in city finances.
2. The relationship of the pro-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Wriston Chosen To Presidency Of Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (AP)—Announcement of the election of Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, president of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., to succeed Dr. Clarence A. Barbour as president of Brown University was made last night by Dr. Hermon Carey Bumpus, secretary of the corporation of Brown. Dr. Wriston is expected to assume his duties about Feb. 1.

Election of Dr. Wriston took place at a meeting of the corporation of the university yesterday. It was announced to the faculty yesterday afternoon by James P. Adams, acting president, and to the alumni at their annual dinner here last night.

President Barbour has requested that his retirement be made effective at the end of the first semester, rather than at the end of the academic year, as had been planned. His resignation was presented to the corporation and was accepted "with deep regret," Dr. Bumpus reported.

Dr. Barbour was elected president emeritus, effective upon his retirement.

Dr. Wriston will be the eleventh president of Brown and the first one not to be a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church and is the son of a Methodist clergyman.

Dr. Wriston was born in Laramie, Wyo., July 4, 1889. His parents moved East when he was an infant and most of his life has been spent in New England. He was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1911, and took graduate work in history at Harvard, where he was awarded A. M. and Ph. D degrees.

After leaving Harvard, he was named instructor in history at Wesleyan, associate professor in 1917 and professor in 1919. He was named president of Lawrence College in 1925.

Brann Will Make Recount of Votes In Maine Election

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 10 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) announced yesterday he would inspect ballots cast in the recent elected, in which he apparently was defeated by United States Senator Wallace H. White Jr., (R) in a contest for White's Senate seat.

Unofficial returns gave Senator White a margin of about 5000 votes, but Governor Brann today asserted official tabulation already has cut the lead to 4600.

"Early next week," Governor Brann said, "I shall begin the inspection of all ballots cast in the entire state, because I have ascertained that the official tabulation so far shows a material cut-down in the unofficial majority reported for my opponent," Senator White. "I firmly believe further examination of the ballots would show additional gains for me."

The proposed inspection would take place under the supervision of the secretary of state's department in the State House, where all ballots have been kept under lock and key since they were returned here from precincts in the state after the Sept. 14 election.

If the Governor wishes a recount of the ballots after he completes the inspection, he will have 20 days after the official tabulation of votes in which to file with the secretary of state's department a written request for a recount.

Registrar Recalls 1002 Car Licenses

According to figures made public yesterday by Registrar Frank A. Goodwin, 1002 driving licenses were suspended by the registry of motor vehicles in Massachusetts the past week. This figure establishes a new high in suspensions. The fall equipment inspection is held as the chief cause of the ensnaring of so many motorists.

The registrar said that 174 licenses had been taken away for drunken driving, 218 for faulty equipment, 172 for speeding, and 438 for miscellaneous reasons.

More Employment For Graduates Of N. E. Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 10 — Nearly 2000 New England industrial concerns added graduates of 15 New England colleges and universities to their pay rolls during the five years from Jan. 1, 1930, to Jan. 1, 1935, according to reports of those institutions received by Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive of the New England council. He presided at a conference under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education at the University of Vermont here this morning.

In that same period, 779 companies outside New England employed graduates of these New England colleges.

Employment records of New England graduates of last June show an improved employment situation. In 1935, 97.2 per cent of those who secured jobs in New England were New Englanders; in 1936 the percentage was 97.6. Of the graduates who secured jobs outside New England in 1935, 79 per cent were New Englanders, and a year later the percentage was 81.1 per cent. The 1935-36 figures so far cover only Boston University, Colby College, Northeastern University, Rhode Island State College and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology reports that 130, or 24.6 per cent, of the 528 who graduated in its class of 1936 obtained positions in New England, and that 271, or 51 per cent, obtained positions outside New England. Sixty-seven, or 12.7 per cent, are taking postgraduate work at the institute or elsewhere. The remaining 12 per cent either have not reported securing employment or are unemployed.

Several college personnel and placement officers state that New England employers generally do not make their selections until late in the college year, thus often losing men they might have secured to industries located elsewhere who make their contacts and selections earlier.

The purpose of the conference today was to stimulate closer co-operation of New England engineering colleges with New England industry through increasing the employment of their graduates by New England industries, and also increasing the use of New England college research facilities by New England industries. These are two phases of the New England council's program for industrial development and expansion in this region.

Claude L. Penke, manager of industrial relations for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Leominster, Mass., and Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt., spoke on the problems of selection, placement, training and utilization of college graduates by industry.

Y.M.C.A. Leader, Dr. Best, to Head Springfield College

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Dr. Ernest M. Best, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Dominion of Canada, and graduate of Springfield College in the class of 1911, was yesterday unanimously elected president of the college at a meeting of the trustees and incorporators.

Dr. Best succeeds Dr. Lawrence L. Doggett, who resigned in June, 1935, after having served 39 years as president.

The president-elect returned to Springfield College after his graduation, as professor of religious education and director of normal practice, serving from 1914 to 1916, when he returned to Canada to enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Dr. Best did graduate work at New York University and Union Theological Seminary, securing the degree of Master of Pedagogy in 1914 and Doctor of Pedagogy in 1920. He also received the degree of Master of Humanics from Springfield College in 1919.

Dr. Best will take over the presidency Jan. 1, 1937.

Transatlantic Hop For French Prize Planned by Fogg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Oct. 10—Capt. Robert Fogg, New Hampshire's outstanding flier for 20 years, is making plans for a proposed transatlantic flight with Dick Merrill, who has recently made a two-way crossing with Harry Richman.

The proposed flight would be in connection with the New York-to-Paris Lindbergh anniversary in commemoration of which the French Government is offering a first prize of a 1,000,000 francs and a second prize of 500,000 francs for the party making the fastest transatlantic trip.

The plane that Mr. Fogg and Mr. Merrill would use is a 30-passenger transport, with a designed cruising speed of 250 miles an hour. The craft is now under construction by General Aviation, Inc.

The two fliers discussed the flight when they met in Newfoundland where Mr. Merrill had been forced down with Mr. Richman and Mr. Fogg had flown an Associated Press photographer to take pictures of the "Lady Peace." Further plans were considered during Mr. Merrill's recent visit to Boston.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COPLEY—"Come Home to Roost," a comedy by Fred Herendeen, starring Mary Young and Herbert Yost. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Red, Hot and Blue!" Musical comedy by Cole Porter, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Three Wise Guys," featuring Robert Young and Betty Furness. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Charlie Chan at the Race Track." 3:34, 6:30, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—"The Big Broadcast of 1937." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Dave Apollon and his 1937 revue.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15. Paramount: 8:45, 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

TREMONT—Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." 10:41 a. m., 2:17, 5:53, 9:29. Also "It's Love Again," with Jessie Matthews and Robert Young. 9:05 a. m., 12:41, 4:17, 7:53.

UNIVERSITY—Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck — "His Brother's Wife." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Hot Money," with Ross Alexander. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

UPTOWN—"Walking on Air," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 2:25, 5:05, 7:50, 10:30. Also "Second Wife," featuring Walter Abel, Gertrude Michael and Erik Rhodes. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 3:40, 7:50, 9:50. Also "How to Sleep," "The March of Fashion," "Hawaiian Memories," and other shorts.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Fitzpatrick Color Travel," "Broadway Highlights," "La Fiesta da Santa Barbara," "Musical Charms," "Swampland," latest newsreels and other shorts.

MODERN—"Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Adolphe Menjou and Alice Faye. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:33. Also "A Son Comes Home," with Mary Boland and Julie Haydon. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:38, 5:25, 8:15.

BOSTON—"36 Hours to Kill," with Brian Donlevy and Gloria Stuart. 10:54 a. m., 1:58, 5:02, 8:06, 10:33. Stage: "Cuban Follies."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Postal Inspector," with Richard Cortes and Patricia Ellis. 2, 5, 8:05. "The Last of the Mohicans," featuring Randolph Scott and Binnie Barnes. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "March of Time." 3:05, 6:05, 9:15.

MEMORIAL — "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10, 11:58 a. m., 2:03, 3:59, 6:04, 8, 10:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"Dodsworth," featuring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Sworn Enemy," with Robert Young and Florence Rice. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly, in Briscoe School Hall, Ellis Square, Beverly, 3

Other Events

UNITED NORWEGIAN ORGANIZATIONS —Lief Eriksen celebration, with music, lectures and picnic supper. Norumbega Tower, Auburndale. Noon.

CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS LEAGUE—Annual convention. Addresses by Dwight Davis, Robert L. Smith, and Helen Topping. Veli Hall, Arthur Street, Quincy. 1. Continues Monday.

Radio Programs On Page 11

'Pop' Warner Here on Monday—Mike Palm and Brooklyn Tigers Here Tomorrow

Hub Eleven Vs. Brooklyn At Bees Field

Lineup Tomorrow

Boston Shamrocks	Brooklyn Tigers
Nunn, le	re., Rhea
Sarno, lt	rt., Kaplan
Zyntell, lg	rg., Baker
Morandos, c	c., Rogers
Swan, rt	lg, Dobyns
Wolfendale, rg	lt., Helmer
Fleming, re	le., Fink
Zapustas, qb	qb, Newman
Soar, rhb	lhb., Oliver
Bartlett, lhb	rhb., O'Neill
Elser, fb	fb, Munday

Time of Game—2:30 p. m.

Boston's own Shamrocks come out in the daylight tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 for the first time this season when they face the Brooklyn Tigers at Bee Field. Previous games here for the Shamrocks have been under the floodlights on Wednesday nights.

These Shamrocks are riding high today, having played three games without defeat and leading the American League. On paper the visiting Tigers, coached by Mike Palm, Harvard backfield mentor last year, look pretty strong. Their real strength, however, is unknown because they have not played a game as yet.

The outstanding football figure on the team is the brilliant Harry Newman, who earned all-America honors in 1932 as quarterback for Michigan. During Newman's three years as a member of Michigan the Wolverines lost only one game—to Ohio State in 1931. Among their victims in that three year stretch was a 6—3 victory over Harvard. Newman was a member of the National League Giants last year.

Two other backs threaten the locals: Bill O'Neill, a triple threat from University of Detroit, and George Munday, 200-pound fullback who performed for the Giants last year. In the line Palm has a standout center in Johnny Rogers, former Notre Dame star. Another is Hugh Rhea, all-America end in 1931, and end for Nebraska in 1929, '30 and '31.

While the Shamrocks have no veteran hold-overs in professional football of more than average reputation, they have secured several local youngsters and generally a youthful aggregation, ably coached by George Kenneally and loaded with the "old college try."

Of the teams to play here so far, the Yankees and Pittsburgh, no guards have looked better than Ralph Wolfendale and Jim Zyntell, Fordham and Holy Cross, respectively. Amerino Sarno, another Fordham product, is holding down one tackle with Pat Swan, listed from Wake Forrest, the other, Harold Nunn, Cornell, and Fran Fleming, are the local ends.

One of the most surprising backfields in professional football is that starting lineup of the Shamrocks. Don Elser gained fame at Notre Dame and is the fullback. At left halfback, Hank Soar, Providence College graduate, is the talk of the league. Joe Zapustas, Fordham, is proving a brainy and versatile quarterback, and Earl Bartlett does about everything.

With any sort of break in the weather a record turnout is expected to trek out to the Allston ball park. The Shamrocks have played wide open football and can score, two things football fans love to have their favorites do. Defensively they have proven unusually strong, having been scored upon only once in three games.

Gridiron Greats at Bee Field Tomorrow

On the Left We Have the Great Harry Newman, Former Michigan Backfield Ace of All-America Fame and the Past Few Seasons With the New York Giants in the National League. Above is Jim Zyntell, Local Guard and a Good One

To Play at Sweet Briar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWEET BRIAR, Va., Oct. 10—The All-English women's field hockey team, which is now in the United States preparatory to attending the conference of the International Hockey Federation in Philadelphia, Oct. 20, will come to Sweet Briar College Oct. 15. On the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 16, the visitors will play a match with a team made up of players from four western Virginia colleges—Sweet Briar, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Hollins and Harrisonburg State Teachers' College.

Yale Defeats McGill

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—Outplaying McGill University, Canadian champions, virtually throughout, the Yale 1935 intercollegiate soccer champions opened their season yesterday with a 5-to-0 victory. McGill threatened seriously only in the third period, but the attack led by Captain Minnion and Archer failed to puzzle Blake, Yale's goalie. Yale forced its attack from the start.

N. E. Sidelines

THERE will be plenty of shouting on the Tufts campus this week end if the varsity eleven can duplicate the feat accomplished yesterday by the Jumbo yearlings. The freshmen team eked out an impressive victory over a heavier Huntington School team, 7-6.

If Coach Lew Manly's charges are able to come home with that margin of victory tonight over the Rhode Island State eleven he and his assistants will be more than satisfied. Tufts is the underdog in this afternoon's clash, as were the freshmen prior to their game with Huntington.

The showing of the freshman team promises much for football at Tufts for next year. Several players on the team showed much ability, among whom were Art Griffin, George Chiros and Ralph Sherry. Griffin played a great defensive game in backing up the line from his halfback post. Chiros, the quarterback, turned in some of the best running Tufts has seen for a long time. Sherry was a bulwark of strength at right tackle, spending the greater part of the afternoon in the opponents' backfield.

Football fans who have an eye directed toward the prospects of both Dartmouth and Boston College varsity material coming up from the freshmen gathered at the Heights this afternoon to watch the Green and Eagle yearlings clash. The Eagles have a potentially strong team coached by Frank Murdock, former Cornell tackle. Dartmouth has a big squad studded with 15 high school and prep school captains.

The Eagles have an off day today, but with plenty of work cut out for them on Monday. Gil Dobie and his assistants are probably just as well satisfied that the Temple game was scheduled for Columbus Day. It will give injured members more time to round into shape, as well as time for the sun to shine.

College Football Results

East

Duquesne 33, Geneva 0.
Manhattan 13, N. C. State 6.
Miami 6, Bucknell 0.
Mississippi 0, George Washington 0.
New River 7, Morris Harvey 6.
St. Bonaventure 51, Davis and Elkins 6.
St. Vincent 6, W. V. Wesleyan 0.

South

Bethel (Tenn.) 0, Sunflower Aggies 0.
Evansville 21, Union (Ky.) 0.
Hiwassee 9, Biltmore 0.
Howard 14, Loyola (N. O.) 6.
Lenoir-Rhyne 19, Duke (B) 0.
Louisiana N. 13, Louisiana C. 0.
Maryville 19, Western Carolina T. 0.
Middle Tenn. T. 19, Alabama S. T. 0.
Millsaps 0, Mississippi T. 0.
N. C. L. S. U. 10, College of Marshall (Texas) 0.
Presbyterian 14, Erskine 0.
Roanoke 25, Newberry 7.
Rollins 26, South Georgia State 13.
Stetson 12, South Georgia T. 0.
Tampa 7, Georgia Tech B 0.
Tennessee (JC) 34, Arkansas State 0.
Tennessee P. I. 25, West Tennessee T. 0.
Tennessee Wesleyan 19, Milligan 6.
Union (Tenn.) 18, Cumberland 12.

Midwest

Akron 6, Kent State 0.
Bethany 6, Haskell Indians 6.
Bradley 12, Western (Ill.) T. 0.
Buena Vista 20, Upper Iowa 0.
Carthage 21, Eureka 7.
Chadron T. 12, Wayne T. 0.
Concordia (Minn.) 33, Hamline 0.
Concordia (Neb.) T. 0, Hebron (JC) 0.
Cornell (Iowa) 18, Beloit 6.
DePaul 7, Dayton 0.
Detroit 46, Oklahoma A. and M. 12.
Drake 44, Central (Iowa) 14.
Eastern (Ill.) T. 19, Oakland City 7.
Emporia T. 14, Washburn 7.
Fort Hays 25, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 27, Macalester 0.
Hastings 7, Kearney T. 0.
Heidelberg 20, Ashland 0.
Hope 6, Albion 0.
Illinois College 12, Cape Girardeau T. 0.
John Carroll 34, Findlay 12.
Luther 7, Nebraska Central 0.
Mankato (Minn.) T. 27, Bemidji T. 12.
Marietta 19, Capital 0.
Maryville T. 20, Central 0.
McPherson 26, Ottawa 7.
Midland 13, Peru T. 0.
Muskingum 7, Mount Union 2.
North Dakota 19, Iowa S. T. 0.
Ohio Northern 0, Denison 0.
Rockhurst 18, Missouri Valley 8.
Superior T. 33, Eau Claire T. 0.
Warrensburg T. 13, Springfield T. 0.
Western Union 34, Dana 0.
Wichita 6, Texas Tech 6.
Xavier 12, Western Kentucky T. 7.
York 3, Doane 0.

Mustang Coach Blasts Eastern Gridiron Play

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Matty Bell, football coach at Southern Methodist University, put the blast on eastern football today before turning his Mustangs loose against Fordham at the Polo Grounds.

"It's five years behind time," he declared, "and they're no better in the West or Midwest. If I tried to play football in the Southwest Conference the way you do, they'd boo me out of the league."

Matty's criticism is that everybody here runs with the ball. He has no objection to an occasional run if it's long enough. But generally it's a waste of time. He thinks they should pass.

Passes Shown

"To hear people talk around here, you'd think they played 'open' football. Why last week they had a game down in our league and the two teams tossed 71 passes. Now that's passing. This year I reckon we'll pass the ball more times than we run with it."

Bell, whose last team lost to Stanford 7-0 in the Rose Bowl game last New Year's Day, says Southwest fans now demand this new "gridiron basketball."

"Coaches can't get away with straight football, even in the high schools. They do just as much passing as we do. I think that's why our football is superior. We have the best coached high school football teams in the country."

What annoys Bell is that he says he has never had what he calls a good passer.

"Slingin' Sam" Best

"Bob Finley, my fullback, is all right, and I've got a couple of ends and a guy named Myers who can peg it around a little, but I've never really had a great passer like 'Slingin' Sam' Baugh of Texas Christian," said Bell. "He's about the best ever."

The way he describes it, the kids down in his part of the country put hoops on a pulley, roll them down a clothesline and throw footballs through the hoop at 50 paces. Something's bound to come of that, Matty thinks.

"You know, they play such open football down there that sometimes I use a four-man line. The rest of 'em are in the backfield somewhere playing 'keep away.' Of course, we have to have a running game in case they do that to us."

For all that, Bell claims he's comparatively conservative.

"They think I'm behind the times," he grinned. "I don't let my guards or tackles pass very much."

Dr. Jigoro Kano Talks of Plans For '40 Olympics

By **George E. Timpson**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—A challenge of real importance to military clans of Japan was launched yesterday, on behalf of the International Olympic Committee, when Dr. Jigoro Kano, a member of the House of Peers, and Japanese representative on the committee, stopped over here on his way back to Japan after concluding arrangements in Europe for representation from the nations there at the 1940 Olympic Games, which have been given to Tokyo.

"Japan is not a warlike nation," said the elder statesman. "The militaristic clique is a small minority. The spirit of the nation is such that no activity by the militaristic minority can possibly prevent the holding of these games, for which we have struggled so long and which we are determined to make successful in line with the true Olympic spirit."

Dr. Kano also stated that the Japanese authorities would not turn the games into a nationalistic display for propaganda purposes.

Plans Already Under Way

"The games," he insisted, "are the important thing, not the country which holds them. We will spend lots of money and everything necessary to the efficient running of the games will be done; but we will try to make the competition the primary thing rather than the Japanese nation, and we think we will succeed. To that end we are making elaborate plans and already they are under way.

"The spirit of Japan is the Olympic spirit, and millions of my countrymen are thrilled over the prospect of holding the games. Already there has grown up a national enthusiasm that will overwhelm any person or group of persons who try to stir up international trouble that might cause the canceling of the Olympic Games of 1940.

"Our Olympic set-up will not be permanent for the use of the army, as was the case in Berlin, but it will be comfortable, hygienic and entirely efficient. It will be much more like Los Angeles than Berlin."

Altogether the tone of the interview indicated that the setback to the Japanese governmental system, which developed through the activities of the army officers, was now under control, due to the enthusiasm of the people themselves over the chances of proving that Japan was ready to sacrifice even its most cherished medieval traditions to prove that it was now a true member of the civilized community of nations, which the Olympic Games, despite many mistakes, have always exemplified.

Co-operation Needed

"We hope to profit by the mistakes and successes of all the nations which have held the games," Dr. Kano offered when the questions had finally ceased. "We will need help and it is our plan to invite those who can help us to come to Tokyo and work with us to the end that the 1940 games may be the best ever held from every standpoint. We feel that the co-operation of the nations is needed in the organization of the games as much as in the actual competition, and we shall not hesitate to ask for help where we can find it.

"We hope as many nations will come to Tokyo as came to Berlin, and to aid us in this our Government will institute very substantial reductions in transportation costs and in the expenses of maintaining athletes after they arrive. We shall make it just as cheap as possible to send a team."

Trophy and Medal to Andrews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The yachting division of the New York Athletic Club will officially close the 1936 boating season Oct. 17 with its annual prize presentation dinner dance at the Travers Island clubhouse. Neal R. Andrews of the Larchmont Yacht Club will receive the Motor Yacht Trophy, perpetual award of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, for winning the 100-mile Block Island race last July with his express cruiser, Hall-by-Herself. Ira Hand, secretary of the association will present the trophy to Andrews, together with a silver medal as a permanent record of his achievement.

Dixie Baseball Series

Tulsa (TL) 5, Birmingham (SA) 2.

'Pretzel' Racer

Photo Kirkpatrick

Wilbur Shaw

One of the Nation's Smartest Auto Designers and Drivers Entered in the 300-Mile Race at the Roosevelt Course Monday

Down The Sports Trail

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Maj. George H. Robertson's dream of a million dollar "pretzel" stuffed with racing stars comes true Monday when the best drivers of United States and Europe compete for glory and gold over the winding, twisting four-mile Roosevelt raceway course.

The 300-mile auto race, a combination of road and straightaway driving that will require both sense and nonsense to win, will be worth approximately $40,000 to the victor, with $20,000 more spread among the next nine place winners. Forty-five cars, weighing from 1300 to 2000 pounds and worth on the average of $10,000 each, will start the grind with the world's most reckless drivers behind the wheels.

Major Robertson's "pretzel," so bending that exactly 1200 turns will be necessary before the 300 miles are traversed, was not popular among the speedsters, who figured it too dangerous for fast racing. They estimated that an average of 64 miles an hour would be good enough to win and that the pilot whose car stood up under the grind would be fortunate. Yet, the Major was elated as his dream, a racing "pretzel," would allow from one to 175,000 spectators to see every bit of the race.

Favorite . . . Tazio Nuvolari of Italy, regarded as the greatest road track driver in the world as his record of winning 87 out of 153 road races attests, rules a strong favorite. Americans call him the "Rapid Roman" and the "Silent Joie Ray." He, unlike the other foreign entries from Italy, France, England and Australia, knows how to take the hairpin turns à la Americano. Beat Nuvolari and win the race, say the American pilots. Lou Meyer, only man to win the rich Indianapolis race three times, rates as America's favorite, followed by such knights of the road as Wilbur Shaw, Babe Stapp, and Bill Winn, perennial stars of the Indianapolis classic.

Royalty . . . The suggestion that each of the expected 60,000 spectators be equipped with a copy of Burke's book of the peerage isn't a bad one. Out for the thrill are some big European names. Among them are Lord Earl Howe, England; Hon. Brian Lewis, Cambridge graduate, England; Dr. Giuseppe Farina and Count Antonio Brivo of Italy, and Maj. A. T. G. Gardner, World War hero, who holds the French military cross. "We like it," explain the noblemen when asked why they take the risk.

Difference . . . The foreign drivers all are backed by automobile manufacturers. The Americans are their own backers, some of them spending thousands of dollars without any definite idea of how their cars should be constructed for such a twisting grind. Shaw, one of the nation's smartest designers, says the outcome of the race isn't so important. Out of it, he says, will come new brakes for bad turns and greater acceleration for the average motorcar.

Motor sparks . . . All American cars have but four cylinders; the foreign makes have from six to 12 . . . Pilots' helmets are made of a composition of sawdust, felt, airplane linen and shellack . . . Going 110 miles an hour is "loafing" to Shaw. Explaining that the foreign cars picked up ground on the straightaway, Shaw said: "They go past as I loaf along at 110. Seems like I never can get over that straightaway." The straightaway is .7 mile.

The race is an all-day picnic to many people. They bring baskets of fried chicken along and have a big, old-fashioned party . . . Twenty people are behind the Roosevelt raceway, one of the strangest investments in sports. Before the gates open Monday, a million dollars will have been spent. The track will be opened only once this year—Monday—and twice annually thereafter.

First Year at Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 10—Jack Kaufman, reserve halfback on Northwestern's football team, never played football until this year. He won his letter as a pitcher on the baseball team last spring and came out for football when Coach Lynn Waldorf sent out a call for candidates to bolster the backfield. Kaufman has already shown signs of developing into a capable ball carrier as well as left-handed pitcher.

Williams Signs Nies

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Al Nies, former member of the Princeton coaching staff, was appointed to the Williams football coaching forces yesterday by the Williams Athletic Association.

Sporting Around The Hub

Mike in Town

MYRON H. (Mike) PALM, coach of the Brooklyn Tigers and a frequent visitor to Boston in recent years, makes his debut in professional football as head man tomorrow. Mike is something of a versatile person in athletics, although he has limited the field of activity somewhat since his college days back in 1923.

Staff Photo

Mike Palm

He gained national recognition as quarterback for Penn State back in 1922 and 1923 under the coaching of Hugo Bezdek, recently deposed athletic director of Penn State. From the Nittany Lions, Mike blazed a trail in pro football playing for the championship 1925 New York Giants. Later he coached under Lou Little at Georgetown, handled the backs at West Virginia and last year he tutored the backfield at Harvard under Dick Harlow.

During his reign of coaching, Mike entered the selling profession for a large sporting goods house and has toured east, north, south and west. On the side he plays a pretty good game of golf. His present team, the Brooklyn Tigers, faces a terrific handicap here tomorrow in that they have not had the benefit of a single game for experience, their only encounter, scheduled last Wednesday against the New York Yankees, having been postponed.

Among his many well wishers here will be "Whistling Pete" Stahley, present field general for Harlow at Harvard. W. M.

Bruin Transfer Finally Completed

Plans to turn over the Boston Bruin Hockey Club were legalized yesterday when C. F. Adams withdrew from presidency and ownership to mere director and turned over the office to his son Weston. Art Ross is vice-president and general manager and Ralph Burkhard is secretary-treasurer. Weston, Ross and Burkhard are the new major stockholders.

Cross-Country Running At Harvard Monday

Harvard varsity and freshman harriers open their season against the Holy Cross varsity and freshman teams Monday morning. The yearlings start at 10:45 with the varsity runners following about 11:15. The varsity race will be run over the new flat course which is approximately four miles long, starting at the Larz Anderson bridge on the Cambridge side of the river and finishing near the Newell boat house on the Boston side of the Charles. The freshman race will start near the horse track on the Stadium side of the river and finish just beyond the Newell boat house also on the Stadium side of the Charles. The yearlings will run approximately 2½ miles.

College Soccer Results

Amherst 3, Dartmouth 2.
Yale 5, McGill 0.

'Pop' Warner, Veteran Football Coach, Still Going Strong

When that veteran football coach, Glenn S. "Pop" Warner, sends his Temple varsity team to the gridiron in Fenway Park on Columbus Day to tackle Boston College, there will be no artificial footballs sewed on the players' sweaters; there will be no hidden-ball tricks; nor will there be any screened forward passing plays. All of these, and many other "dark-magic" tricks utilized by Warner teams were ruled illegal many years ago by the rules committee.

As a matter of fact, the football law-makers have been forced to add rules to the books many times since to keep the Warner ingenuity from branching into measures with which no defense could cope.

However, in the stands next Monday there will undoubtedly be many an old-timer that can look back to the days Pop Warner coached the fleet-footed Carlisle Indians and recall with keen delight just such deceptive plays that were successfully used against Harvard, Navy, Pennsylvania, and other titans of that era.

Hidden-Ball Trick

Carrying the colors for Carlisle and Warner in those days were many gridiron greats including the greatest of them all, Jim Thorpe. Stories have been passed down of how these Indian teams humbled the greatest lines of the East by their sleight-of-hand ability with the ball as taught to them by Warner

Perhaps one of the most famous tricks during the Warner regime saw the Carlisle Indians use the much publicized hidden-ball play against Harvard in the early days of the twentieth century.

Harvard kicked-off to the Indians and immediately upon receiving the Redskins went into a huddle where the ball was tucked beneath one of the player's sweater. Then they scattered. While Harvard was trying to figure out who to tackle, the Carlisle runner was racing for a touchdown.

Has Developed Great Teams

Pop Warner has been coaching football teams for 40 odd years. After graduating from Cornell in 1896 where he played guard for two years he took over the coaching duties at University of Georgia. Warner stayed there until 1897 when his Alma Mater called him back to take the Cornell team through 1897-1898. From this post he went to the Carlise Indians until 1903, then back to Cornell for two more years, returning again to Carlise for seven years.

University of Pittsburgh had him from 1915 to 1923 when he left to coach the Stanford Indians through 1932. In 1933 he took over his present job at Temple.

All through his coaching years this venerable gentleman of the football world has been adding to this great gridiron game. The spinner, the reverse, the shift, the huddle, the unbalanced line, the misdirection play are all traced more or less directly to him. Today thousands of college, prep and high schools use some form of the Warner system.

Warner ranks only second to Amos Alonzo Stagg in number of years in the profession. He has developed as many fine teams as, and probably more great players, than any other coach the game has known.

In coming to Boston on Monday, Warner will pit his team against an eleven coached by one of his greatest admirers, Gil Dobie. Several years ago in the Ithaca Hotel, when Dobie was coaching Cornell, he said of the Temple coach: "Warner has originated six times as much football as all other coaches combined."

Eastern College Scores

Princeton		**Yale**	
27-Williams	7	23-Cornell	0
27	7	23	0
Harvard		**Columbia**	
38-Amherst	6	34-Maine	0
38	6	34	0
Cornell		**Dartmouth**	
74-Alfred	0	58-Norwich	0
0-Yale	23	56-Vermont	0
74	23	114	0
Holy Cross		**Brown**	
45-Bates	0	0-Conn. State	27
21-Providence	6	7-R. I. State	6
66	6	7	33
Colgate		**Annapolis**	
0-Duke	6	18-William & M.	6
54-Ursinus	0	19-Davidson	6
54	6	37	12
West Point		**Fordham**	
28-Wash. & Lee	0	66-Frank. & Mar.	7
28	0	66	7
New York		**Pennsylvania**	
0-Ohio State	60	35-Lafayette	0
0	60	35	0
Pittsburgh		**Syracuse**	
53-Ohio Wesleyan	0	31-Clarkson	0
34-West Virginia	0		
87	0	31	0

Temple in Defensive Drill

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Temple University's football team ran through another defensive drill yesterday in preparation for its Columbus day game with Boston College. Coach Pop Warner wants his charges to become accustomed to the powerful off-tackle offense used by Gil Dobie's eleven. Horace "Bucco" Mowrey, assigned to replace the injured Cliff Seaber at halfback, showed well in signal practice.

Miss Traung Defeats Mrs. Hill

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—A 22-year-old San Francisco girl, Dorothy Traung, women's western champion, defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, 1 up in 19 holes, in the finals of the Berthellyn Golf cup tourney yesterday, marking the first time in 24 years the cup has moved west of the Mississippi river.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—TONIGHT AT 8:15
SECOND CONCERT Fri., Oct. 16, 2:30—Sat., Oct. 17, 8:15
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
6 MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS
OPEN OCT. 19 AT 8:15
6 TUESDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS
OPEN NOV. 3 AT 3
SEASON TICKETS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE. COM. 1492

Wed. Eve. OCT. 14 at 8:30 — SHAWN And His MEN DANCERS — TICKETS .50, $1, $1.50, $2, Plus Tax
Sun. Aft. OCT. 18 at 3:30 — KREISLER
Sun. Aft. OCT. 25 at 3:30 — ROLAND HAYES
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY—CHECKS TO SYMPHONY HALL

JORDAN HALL
OCT. 14-15 at 8:15
Federal Music Project presents a revival of Cesar Franck's
THE BEATITUDES
Soloists
Choir of 125 Orchestra of 75
A. Buckingham Simson conducting
Box Office Open Ken. 8664
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Works Progress Administration

Shubert Tonight 8:20 Mat. Today Last 2 Weeks
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
JANE COWL in FIRST LADY
Evgs. 35c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20. Tax included.

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BOSTON BRASS QUARTET
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IZOBEL BURGSTALLER TRIO

STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
"DODSWORTH"
Walter Huston—Ruth Chatterton
Also: M-G-M's "Sworn Enemy"

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William Kitty Gaxton :: Carlisle
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Evs. 8:30—55c to $3.85
Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

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TOWN HALL, MON. EVG., OCT. 19, at 8:30
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Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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Sunday Specials 50c and 75c
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Slot Machine Gambling Issue Before Maine Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 10—More than ordinary interest centered this week on the Maine Supreme Court, sitting at Portland, where it has under consideration a slot-machine case brought before it by agreement from Aroostook County Superior Court.

It is the case of the State vs. Ralph Livingstone of Presque Isle, and the court is asked to decide if the slot machine he had in his lunch room is a gambling device or a legal game of skill.

Since it is estimated there are thousands of dollars weekly taken in by slot machines operating throughout the State, with the exception of a few places in which they have been barred by police regulation, the forthcoming decision is of considerable importance.

Licenses Cited

Owners of the machines, on which $10 license fees have been paid to the State, have contended that the state licenses make them legal. Police in some sections have concurred in that belief. In other sections, authorities have seized machines just the same and labeled them gambling devices. Proprietors of the places in which they were found have been charged with permitting gambling on their premises.

In many places, authorities have refused to seize the machines or prosecute slot-machine cases because the State licensed them, in spite of the fact that the state law under which they are licensed specifies that because they are licensed shall not be considered a defense against state anti-gambling laws.

Authorities, for the most part, appear at a loss on how to act toward slot machines. They hesitate to seize machines on which licenses have been paid, though it has been claimed no licenses have been paid on many machines being operated.

Some unlicensed machines have been seized, however. As a result of this situation, Maine has become what some describe as a haven for the slot machine game operators. The games have been licensed as "games of skill" though some question the amount of "skill" required to pull a lever, releasing a cylinder and then waiting to see if the machine pays.

The machines have been placed in stores, beer parlors, and factories. The clergy has on occasion objected to their prevalence and complained that workmen often invest their entire week's salary, or a large portion of it, in the machines to the detriment of their families dependent upon their earnings. Instances of children playing the machines have aroused comment and in some places police have barred them to children. Yet, if the machines are considered legal, many wonder why this is done.

The State Supreme Court's ruling on the Aroostook case is expected to do away with much of the uncertainty of the situation. The machine in question in that case is said to be similar to most of those now operated.

Apple Crop Declines

A considerable drop in the Maine apple crop has been predicted by the State Department of Agriculture. Damage to trees resulting from the very severe winters in recent years has been blamed as being partly responsible for the crop decline.

It is estimated this year's apple crop will approximate 500,000 bushels. This is about 393,000 under that of last year and a great deal more than that under the crop average for the past five years.

Lewiston School Reform

Many Lewiston citizens, aroused over alleged conditions in the public school system of the city and the school board which runs them, seek a school commission of three or five members appointed by the Governor and council or, possibly, the mayor, as a means toward ridding the schools of what they term a bad political influence. Schools are now run by an elective committee of 14 members.

More than 1500 citizens attended recently a mass meeting called to discuss the school situation and to hear complaints against the school board. Some of its actions have been criticized as illegal. Teachers have complained that they are not getting a square deal from the board.

Lewiston teachers are subject to a 21.6 per cent salary cut. The city's police and fire departments are now commission-controlled. There are those who feel the schools should be, also. They favor going to the Legislature and securing a school commission as an emergency measure without referendum.

Communism or Home Rule

By getting the legislation passed as an emergency, a public vote on the matter would be avoided and a contest between the rival factions, one favoring a commission, the other stanch for maintenance of "home rule," would be eliminated, temporarily, at least. An attempt to abolish the school board for a commission failed in 1934. It was voted down 5086 to 1935 in a referendum vote.

Latest developments in the situation included the Parent Teachers' Association's announcement that it had named a committee of eight leading citizens to act as a clearing house for plans to change the city's school system. The committee will submit its own plan later and it is expected the group will act as a major force for a commission-controlled school system.

Boston Fiscal System Found Running Wild

(Continued from Page 9)

posed budget to the impending tax rate, including estimates of all its elements.

3. A discussion of the major financial plans for the year.

4. Over-all comparisons of city and county maintenance allowances by main sub-totals with expenditures of past years and current appropriations.

Would Afford Comparisons

The bureau would also have expenditures for each department detailed and compared with expenditures for the same purpose during the year previous. Explanation of major variations should also be given, the bureau holds.

Touching on the fact that the Mayor now has less than half of the city's expenditures controlled by departments under him, the rest being under independent boards or under the State, the bureau acknowledges that the Mayor would be dependent upon a large measure of gratuitous co-operation from the other agencies.

To help meet this situation, however, the bureau recommends several changes to be approved by the legislature that would facilitate getting a budget all prepared and ready for functioning on Jan. 1 of each year.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Al Roth's Syncopators	Minnesota-Nebraska football	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Sports and recordings
5:15	Al Roth's Syncopators	game	"Suit Club Scheme"	News period
5:30	Frank Dailey's Orchestra	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports and recordings
5:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ruth and Ross, songs	children's program	Sports and recordings
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Sports and recordings
6:15	"News of Youth"	Jesse Crawford, organist	Casey's football scores	Sports and recordings
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sports briefs	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Sports and recordings
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Studio speaker	Bill Farren, sports
7:00	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	"Message of Israel": speak-	Talk, "Red" Grange	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	er and music	**Hampton Institute Singers:**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	**Bruna Castagna, contralto;**	Uncle Jim's Question Bee:	**Negro chorus**	**"Alt Wien": music of old**
7:45	**concert orchestra**	Jim McWilliams, director	"Leaders in Dance Time"	**Vienna; orchestra**
8:00	"Salute" program	**Salute to NBC: NBC Sym-**	**Salute to NBC: NBC Sym-**	Address, Rev. Charles E.
8:15	Musicale	**phony Orchestra, Frank**	**phony Orchestra, Frank**	Coughlin
8:30	Football Revue; Ed Thorger-	**Black, conductor; soloist**	**Black, conductor; soloist**	Benay Venuta; orchestra
8:45	son; Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Network program	Network program	Benay Venuta; orchestra
9:00	Floyd Gibbons, comment;	**Address, President Roosevelt**	**"Snow Village" sketch: "Lew**	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:15	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	**Address, President Roosevelt**	**Comes to Town"**	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:30	Salvation Army Orchestra	National Barn Dance: popular	**"Chateau": Victor Young's**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
9:45	and sextet	variety program	**Orchestra; Smith Ballew;**	**"Musical Tour": recording**
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": Harry	National Barn Dance: popular	**Edward Everett Horton;**	"Sweet Music": variety
10:15	Salter's Orchestra; Norse-	variety program	**Stuart Erwin; G. Niesen**	"Sweet Music": variety
10:30	men Quartet; male trio;	Jacques Fray's Orchestra	"Stringtime": string orchestra	"Safety Court": forum
10:45	Edith Dick; Buddy Clark	Jacques Fray's Orchestra	concert	"Safety Court": forum
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:15	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Riley and Farley's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:30	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:45	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocast Services

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Trinity Church, Boston	American Pageant of Youth:	Mechanical news period	Colonial News Service
12:15	Kahakalau's Hawaiians	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	Mechanical news period	Political talk
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	**Radio City Symphony Orches-**	"Symphonietta": recording	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital	**tra concert: Viola Philo, so-**	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00	"World's Greatest Music"	**prano soloist; Jan Peerce,**	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: drama; music
1:15	"World's Greatest Music"	**tenor soloist**	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: drama; music
1:30	Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Highlights of the Bible":	Samovar Serenade: Russian	Italian musical program: so-
1:45	loists; vocal trio	speaker; glee club	orchestra; soloists	loists; orchestra
2:00	Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;	**Magic Key: relays from twelve**	"Beneath the Surface": talk	"Deep South": recording
2:15	Frederick Jagel, baritone;	**foreign countries; John Mc-**	Landt Trio and White	"Deep South": recording
2:30	Antonio Modarelli, cond	**Cormack, tenor; Tommy**	'Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	"Concert of Singing Stars":
2:45	Vocal soloist	**Dorsey's Orch.; orchestra**	dramatic sketch	vocalists; organ
3:00	**"Everybody's Music": Colum-**	"Our Neighbors": home inter-	Harold Nagle and his rumba	**"Symphonic Hour": classical**
3:15	**bia Symphony Orchestra**	views by Jerry Belcher	orchestra; soloist	recorded concert
3:30	**"Everybody's Music": Colum-**	Concert orchestra; soloist	"Grand Hotel": sketch, "A	**"Symphonic Hour": classical**
3:45	**bia Symphony Orchestra**	Concert orchestra; soloist	Perfect Lady"	recorded concert
4:00	"Ma and Pa": sketch	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Sons": sketch.	Andrew Kelly, talk
4:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Emerson Fosdick; music	"The Widow's Sons": Sketch.	Organ recital
4:30	Sunday Serenade	"Senator Fishface and Profes-	Y. M. C. A. Founders' Day	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
4:45	Sunday Serenade	sor Figgsbottle": variety	program: speakers; music	instrumental soloists
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend":	**"We, the People": informal**	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	"Lady Audley's Secret," Play-
5:15	dramatization and music	**discussions; orchestra**	Koestner's Orchestra	house melodrama
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Don	"Home Harmonies": with	"Lady Audley's Secret," Play-
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Voorhees's Orchestra	"Smilin' Ed' McConnell	house melodrama
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Journal; "Echoes From the	National amateur hour: Benny	"Fraternity House Party":
6:15	Grier and his orchestra	Orchestra Pit"	Rubin; orchestra	recorded program
6:30	News; studio report	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	Yankee News Service	"The News Comes to Life":
6:45	Garden talk	Political talk	Variety program	news dramatizations
7:00	"Professor Quiz"	**Pittsburgh String Symphony**	**Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;**	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Professor Quiz"	**Ensemble concert**	**Phil Harris's Orchestra**	**"The Art of Song": Wallen-**
7:30	**Phil Baker's Show: soloists;**	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	"Fireside Recital": vocalists	**stein's orchestra; soloist**
7:45	**Hal Kemp's Orchestra**	Ripley; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Cosmopolitans: quintet
8:00	**Nelson Eddy; Francia White;**	Irving Szathmary and his	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Music for Dancing": Brusi-
8:15	**concert orchestra**	Symphonique Moderne	ander, director	loff's Orchestra; soloists
8:30	**Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;**	"Romance of '76": dramatiza-	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	**"Jewels of the Madonna": so-**
8:45	**Bobby Breen; orchestra**	tion and music	ander, director	**loists; orchestra**
9:00	**Sunday Evening Hour: Kir-**	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Francis Cronin, organist
9:15	**sten Flagstad, soprano;**	**Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-**	soloists; trio; orchestra	Francis Cronin, organist
9:30	**symphony orchestra, Fritz**	**rieties: Bob Lawrence; Ra-**	**American Album of Familiar**	Sunday Pop Concert: Ward's
9:45	**Reiner, conductor; speaker**	**mona; King's Men**	**Music; soloists; orchestra**	Orchestra; soloists
10:00	"Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	**"Carnegie Hall of the Air":**	"Let's Visit": home-to-home
10:15	"Community Sing"	Sosnik's Orchestra	**Bruna Castagna, contralto;**	interviews
10:30	"Community Sing"	"Dreams of Long Ago": song	**symphony orchestra, Erno**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:45	Talk, H V. Kaltenborn	dramatization	**Rapee, conductor; talk**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; soloists; orchestra

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": talks; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:15 WAAB, Temple-B. C. football game.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Musical Salute to Swiss Radio Week; soloists; orchestra.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: E. Robert Schmitz, pianist.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi": Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana": Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Warden Lawes in "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Ginger Rogers in "The Curtain Rises."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; Stuart Allen, baritone.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne": soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Lullaby Lady": male quartet; concert orch.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms": Fiske University Jubilee Singers.

11:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Follies": soloists; chorus; orchestra.

What's Going On in the Arts

Symphony Season Opens

UNDER inspiriting conditions, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's fifty-sixth season was opened in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky beginning his thirteenth year as its director.

The orchestra was in fine form, the audience, which filled the hall, was enthusiastic and the management was happy in the knowledge that subscriptions for this season substantially surpass those of recent years. For the Friday afternoon series, the hall is virtually sold out, and the demand is heavy for the other series.

The growing inclination of the management to make a little closer contact with the general public was evidenced by the admittance of news photographers to take pictures of the audience greeting orchestra and conductor. For the first time in history, flashlights flared at a Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In fact one of them flared a little late, just as Dr. Koussevitzky was about to begin the first number of his program. The conductor lowered his arms and waited for the resulting buzz to subside before starting.

The only important change in the personnel of the orchestra this year is the replacement of Mr. Böttcher, the first horn, by G. Freiberg, who has been solo horn of the Vienna Staatsoper and Philharmonic, and at the Bayreuth festivals. That rapprochement between conductor and orchestra which comes of long association was evident in the quality of the performance.

The first program of the season was made up of Haydn's Symphony in B flat, No. 102 (No. 9 of the London series); Debussy's "La Mer," and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. The Haydn symphony was an interesting revival. It had not been heard here since Oct. 10, 1930, when Sir George Henschel, inaugurating the fiftieth season, repeated substantially his program for the orchestra's first concert, on Oct. 21, 1881, including this symphony of Haydn's.

It is a work that deserves to be kept in the active list for more than sentimental reasons. The charm of the opening Largo, the melodic loveliness of the Adagio and the ingenuity and wit of the quicker movements delight the listener today as they must have delighted Londoners of the last decade of the eighteenth century, and Bostonians at the beginning of the eighteen eighties; more, no doubt, for certainly neither those Londoners nor those former Bostonians ever heard such a performance of this work as we heard yesterday. So far as technique is concerned, it is hardly possible to conceive of more subtly revealing playing; and the interpretation was very sympathetic, except for the characteristic tendency of Dr. Koussevitzky to "lay on" a little too much in this type of music. This tendency was especially noticeable yesterday in the heavy emphasis on the Allegro vivace which follows the opening Largo.

"La Mer," of course, is one of Dr. Koussevitzky's best accomplishments. To hear it after Haydn, however, is to wonder if Debussy will sound as well in 2045 as Haydn does today. Recognize Debussy's virtues: his harmonic and coloristic innovations, his sense of poetry, his power to create and sustain a mood, his strong individuality, his Gallic restraint. One cannot subsist musically on harmony and color, on mood and restraint. Under harmony and color we need melodic virility and substantial form; we may tire of a mood, and Gallic restraint sometimes uncomfortably resembles self-consciousness. We want to break out of the pastel shadows. We long for a burst of vitality, for a shout of exuberance, even at the cost of good form. Perhaps this is only a reviewer's mood. L. A. S.

New Motion Pictures

"DODSWORTH," the screen play by Sidney Howard from Sinclair Lewis's novel, which opened yesterday at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, is an intelligent and more than merely entertaining motion picture. Intelligent, because it was written especially for the screen by Mr. Howard, who was responsible for the successful stage version. More than entertaining, because the plot analyzes two social phenomena.

One of these is the spectacle of an American millionaire, shrewd in business and human relationships but the slave of his frivolous wife's caprices. Dodsworth's ultimate revolt is accomplished only after he has endured cruel mental suffering.

The other phenomenon is the effect of European travel on two Americans. Mrs. Dodsworth is intent upon the superficial excitements of the journey while Dodsworth takes naive delight in seeing the sights.

As in the play, Walter Houston gives a masterful performance as the retired millionaire. Miss Chatterton manages to make Mrs. Dodsworth thoroughly unpleasant, while Mary Astor tends to romanticize the part of Mrs. Cortright. Other members of a distinguished company are Paul Lukas, Maria Ouspenskaya, Spring Byington, David Niven and Odette Myrtil.

On the same program is a gangster film called, "Sworn Enemy," which recounts the thwarting of an unscrupulous crook: It is a grimly exciting affair in which Robert Young, Florence Rice, Joseph Calleia, Lewis Stone and Nat Pendleton appear.

At the Metropolitan the new film is "The Big Broadcast of 1937," a lush spectacle featuring radio entertainers such as Jack Benny, Gracie Allen, George and Bob Burns, Ray Milland, Martha Raye and even Leopold Stokowski. It's all very lavish and very characteristic, with a daffy plot and appropriate antics. The stage show is Dave Apollon's new "Continental Revue of 1937." Everything, you see, is next-yearish.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Oct. 14	Southhampton Oct. 19	Oct. 13, 8:00 pm	Oct. 14, 6:00 pm
Europa (Mid.)	Oct. 16	Southhampton Oct. 22	Oct. 16, 1:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:00 pm
Britannica	Oct. 17	Southhampton Oct. 25	Oct. 16, 8:00 pm	Oct. 17, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	Oct. 21	Oct. 16, 4:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Lincoln	San Francisco	Oct. 17	Oct. 12, 4:00 pm	Oct. 12, 8:30 pm

Public Winks Over What Curley Says Is His $10,000 Joke

(Continued from Page 9)

70. This proposed legislation he later modified, making retirement voluntary.

But few were hoodwinked by the Governor at that time. The Governor found he had followed the wrong trail, one which led him directly into the teeth of public opinion.

He never has been able thoroughly to counteract the charge that he was attempting to pack the courts with favor-seeking henchmen.

The same applies today. Despite the Governor's announcement that the $10,000 appropriation was merely a joke to fool gullible Republicans, the general feeling is that the Governor actually would have proceeded to use the money to make the Roosevelt rally a lavish affair had not public opinion and the message from James Roosevelt, the President's son, stopped him.

Practically everyone agrees that at any time other than during a political campaign it would be entirely proper to spend some public money in entertaining the President in Massachusetts. But to use a $10,000 fund at this time would be but a brazen attempt to use public money to further the campaign of a presidential candidate.

Of course, the $10,000 incident is in line with the Governor's usual lavish ideas, but its nature focuses public attention quicker than the expenditure of funds many times greater for less spectacular public works which, through resulting employment, have strengthened his political machine.

From conversations on Beacon Hill and around town, it appears the public is not as gullible as the Governor would appear to believe. Few persons take any stock in the Governor's claim that he meant the $10,000 appropriation merely as a joke.

Therefore, whether the Governor wishes it or not, most persons believe he was once more forced to retreat ingloriously.

Of course, around Beacon Hill there was some attempt among politicians to explain the Governor's move as merely a purposely created opportunity for the President to announce publicly he did not wish to be received with lavish entertainment. The strategy, according to the politicians, was to show the public that President Roosevelt wishes to conserve public funds.

But this contention has been ridiculed in political circles because of the adverse effect upon the Governor's senatorial candidacy. Regardless of the Governor's claims of a 200,000 majority for himself in the election, he actually realizes he is in a close battle and that little incidents may play an important part in the decision of the voters.

What the Candidates Say

John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor, speaking at rallies in Salem, Peabody, Beverly and Hamilton, in defense of his labor record, which has been under attack from Charles F. Hurley, his Democratic opponent:

"Do you think that the Springfield Central Labor Union would have indorsed my labor record if it was not a good one? The only answer is that my Democratic opponent—unable to answer the fair questions pertaining to the dictatorship on Beacon Hill of which he is a part—is deliberately seeking to mislead the voters of the State by falsifying a record which the officials of organized labor are glad to say is worthy of the highest praise. . . .

"Whereas my opponent can only offer labor a promise that he can offer labor performance, I can offer an entire lifetime of home background, legislative action and civic conduct which shows that I have striven constantly to better the lot of men and women of this State who work for a living."

Charles F. Hurley, Democratic opponent of Mr. Haigis, in a radio address last night, in answer to charges of Mr. Haigis linking him with Edmund L. Dolan and Governor Curley through transactions with the Legal Securities Corporation:

"You have deliberately linked my name with the much-publicized Dolan case. You had the audacity to imply that I would prostitute the high power of my office to attempt to influence judicial determination. That is a deliberate lie, Mr. Haigis, and you know it.

"You have told the people of Massachusetts that I, as treasurer of the Commonwealth, deliberately turned over $1,400,000 of the taxpayers' money in furtherance of a fraudulent scheme. Mr. Haigis, you know that to be a deliberate lie.

"Mr. Haigis, your campaign of slander and villification against me can do no lasting harm, for in the last analysis the people of Massachusetts know the kind of man that I am and the type of administration I have rendered."

Leverett Saltonstall, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, in a radio address last night:

"Nothing more reprehensible can be laid at the door of the state administration than evidence it plays politics with the sufferings and needs of our citizens. Within the past week the citizens of Massachusetts have been treated to a spectacle which is a disgrace to our state, a spectacle of 3000 unemployed men made the playthings of a shameful trick planned by the political machine now in power in Massachusetts in an attempt to barter jobs for votes. . . .

"The whole business of taking down the names of the men at the State House was nothing but a bluff. Back of that trick on the unemployed men was another false promise, a promise that $36,000,000 was available to employ them. But a flow of false promises is nothing new to the voters of Massachusetts, who have watched the deceptions of the present administrations for the past two years."

Judge Felix Forte, Republican nominee for Attorney General, in a radio address last night:

If you vote for Paul Dever for Attorney General you are voting in fact for Daniel H. Coakley for Attorney General."

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic candidate for reelection:

"Judge Felix Forte is not a candidate for Attorney General, but for the Superior Court, an office which he sought from the man whom he now nightly villifies."

Governor Curley, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, speaking at Attleboro, North Attleboro, Marshfield and Foxboro:

"The Department of Public Utilities is at present engaged in a thorough investigation and analysis of the earnings and rates for all gas, electric and telephone companies who supply these services to consumers, who may be assured that before I leave my present office further savings will be forthcoming of not less than $2,500,000 annually," claiming an annual saving of $4,757,294 has already been affected.

"When in the Republican administration of the affairs of this State has any Republican Governor obtained savings of $7,250,000 to the users of gas, electric and telephone service? These savings are the result of my insistent desire to reduce the cost of living for the small home owner and make Massachusetts attractive to small shopkeepers and industry."

It Was Actually 116 Years

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Behind the Microphone

The week end introduces a few new faces, the return of some old favorites, and excellent features in standing radio network programs. The following may be of interest to week-end dialers:

Saturday

NBC Home Symphony, WJZ-Blue Network, 6:35 p. m., to be inaugurated. It allows those who like to accompany the radio upon their favorite instrument to do so with propriety. Local listeners will have to tune through to New York for it, since no local station is carrying event.

Saturday Night Swing Club, WABC-Columbia Network, 6:45 p. m., a derivation from the popular "Swing Session" in which the connoisseurs of "Le Jazz Hot" may indulge their hobby. Another outside program.

Columbia Workshop, WABC-Columbia, 8 p. m., is also another program that must be dialed from outside. Tonight it offers a demonstration of "man-made static" and some of its remedies.

Snow Village, WNAC, 9 p. m., revives "Bequest," by popular demand. Our old Yankee friends, "Dan'l" and "Hiram."

Address, President Roosevelt, WBZ, 9 p. m., in campaign tour, from Omaha, Neb.

Chateau, WNAC, 9:30 p. m., which now has Edward Everett Horton as assistant master of ceremonies, offers Stuart Erwin, film player, and Gertrude Niesen, soloist.

Sunday

Modern Mechanix, WNAC, 12 noon, dramatizes mechanical news for juveniles. Tells about search for Kidd treasures, new Seattle fireboats and Akron "Soap box Derby."

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., offering Viola Philo as soloist in Debussy's "Air de Lia," and Jan Peerce in aria, "Ah Fuyez" from Massenet's "Manon." Orchestra to play Beethoven's "Egmont" overture; two movements of Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" Symphony, and excerpts from Moussorgsky's "Khovantchina."

"The Music You Love," WEEI, 2 p. m., with Frederick Jagel, Metropolitan Opera baritone, as soloist. Mr. Jagel to sing "Celeste Aida," "Macushla," "Because" and "I'm Falling in Love With Someone."

The Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m., to offer relays from 12 foreign nations in celebration of NBC's tenth anniversary. John McCormack and Tommy Dorsey's orchestra are additional features.

"Our Neighbors," WBZ, 3 p. m., is a new attempt to get the public before the microphone and the home itself becomes the radiocasting studio.

Everybody's Music, WEEI 3 p. m., Columbia Symphony Orchestra, to feature Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" Symphony, von Suppe's overture, "Beautiful Galatea" and Schubert's "Rosamunde" ballet music.

"Grand Hotel," WNAC, 3:30 p. m., returns to the network with a sketch entitled the "Perfect Lady," which tells of the circumstances surrounding a "scavenger hunt."

Y. M. C. A. Founder's Day, WNAC, 4:30 p. m., to offer list of notable speakers from various fields in honor of 115th anniversary of Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A.

"Lady Audley's Secret," WAAB, 5 p. m., "mellerdrammer" in which the villainess, "Lady," is foiled by the honest Luke Marks.

Jack Benny, WNAC, 7 p. m., offers burlesque of "Anthony Adverse."

Pittsburgh String Symphony, WBZ, 7 p. m., offers Roussel's Sinfonietta and Vivaldi's concerto grosso in D minor.

Fireside Recital, WNAC, 7:30 p. m., interesting collection of early American folk songs from North Carolina and Vermont.

Nelson Eddy, baritone, WEEI, 8 p. m., selections from Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts," solo, "Every Lover Must Meet His Fate," and, with Francia White, offers duet from "Pagliacci."

Eddie Cantor, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., in which Mr Cantor will don dancing shoes for first time in 22 years in burlesque of Fred Astaire period.

Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9 p. m., with Kirsten Flagstad, Wagnerian soprano, who will sing "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin," "Dich Teure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," and will take part in the "Spinning Chorus" from "The Flying Dutchman."

Paul Whiteman's Varieties, WBZ, 9:15 p. m., presents a Parisian medley.

"Sunday Nights at Carnegie Hall," WNAC, 10 p. m., with Bruna Castagna, contralto. Her program: Aria from operas of Ponchielli, Rossini, Bizet and Verdi. Orchestra to present works by Debussy, De Falla and Tchaikovsky. A. D. H.

Engineering Educators To Meet at Burlington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 10—Leading engineering educators from 17 colleges in New England convened here today for the annual fall section meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

Dr. Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell was the principal speaker at the afternoon session. Dean Harry P. Burden of Tufts and Dr. William H. Kenerson of Brown conducted a prepared discussion. Dr. Carl S. Ell, vice-president of Northeastern, presided.

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SALE DAYS
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 12, 13 and 14, 2:30 and 8 P. M.
Exhibition Sunday, October 11, 2:00-6 P. M.
To the lovers of Antiques and to the public who have not visited us we wish to state that we have one of the finest Galleries in New England specializing in Antiques and home effects. You are cordially invited to come to this Sale and see the many pieces in Sheraton, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Duncan Phyfe, Colonial, Empire, Victorian and early Pilgrim Pine types. Also hooked rugs and oriental rugs in all sizes, oil paintings, prints, andirons, fire sets, fenders in brass, a large variety of custom made upholstered chairs and sofas, and hundreds of other choice pieces that must be sold in this Sale.
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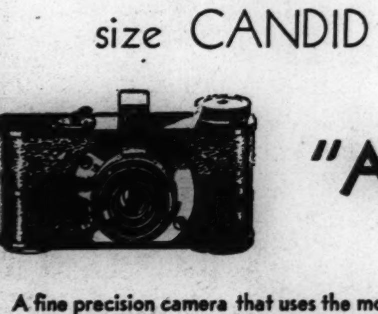

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STREET FLOOR — ANNEX

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Very Young Citizens Learning to Be Useful

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Learning by Doing'

Does Your Littlest One Help Around the House?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Parent

A Mailbag Exchange of Ideas on Child Guidance

Missouri

Dear Friends:

It would surprise many mothers to learn how many tasks a pair of five-year-old hands can helpfully perform. Nearly all children not only like to play they are grown, but if encouraged, like to assume tasks within their range of ability which are considered a grownup's work. Haven't you often heard two little girls say, "Let's play we're big" and watched them go off to an imaginary world both happy and satisfying? In this tendency lies the hint to mothers to teach their little ones to become homemakers while they are small.

There are, unfortunately, mothers whose standards of housekeeping prohibit their small daughters having any adventures in the kitchen—"I'd let Beth help me, but she always spills things," or "I can do it so much faster myself"—without thought as to which is of greater importance, training a little child or keeping the kitchen spotless. Most mothers, however, are quite willing to put up with a few "spills" and a number of trials resulting in failure, in order to know the mutual glow of satisfaction that comes when the little Homemaker hugs her grownup Homemaker and says, "I did it just right, didn't I, Mother, just the way you do!"

As a result of many experiments, and at her own suggestion, Carol and I made out a questionnaire to indicate progress in the art of homemaking. It all came about because one day she said, "Mother, why don't you ask me what I can do?" and the fact that her eyes just shone when she could answer "yes" to such questions as, "Can you sweep the kitchen with your little broom and get all the dirt out of the corners?" She was five when this first list was made and about 80 per cent of the questions are her own.

* * *

About Breakfast

Can you

1. Remember that a little cook always washes her hands and face and combs her hair and puts on a clean apron before she starts to get breakfast?
2. Fill the teakettle and not spill any water in the sink or on the floor or on the stove? (It was a small teakettle, not too heavy for her to lift.)
3. Measure the oatmeal, 1 cup, and water, 2 cups, and not forget the salt?
4. Cook the oatmeal and keep it from sticking to the pan?
5. Remember that after the oatmeal is dished up the oatmeal pan must have some water in it so it will wash easily?
6. Watch the toast and make it "pretty-brown" on both sides?
7. Set the table with bowls and spoons and a bacon-toast platter?
8. Put all the same kind of dishes together when you clear the table so they will be easy to wash and dry?
9. Use a clean tea towel for the clean dishes and make them shiny-bright?
10. Put the dishes away in the cupboard? (The lowest shelf was used so that Carol would need no help in doing this alone.)

* * *

About Cleaning Up

Can you

11. Sweep the kitchen floor with your little broom and get all the dirt out of the corners?
12. Make your own little bed "and put the pillow at the head"?
13. Take up all the dust on the floor of your bedroom with the dust mop?
14. Shake out the little blue rug by your bed and put it back in place again?
15. Dust the top of your dresser and put everything in place on it?
16. Put your toys back in the toy box when you are through with them? (Her Daddy had made a nice chest out of a good-sized drygoods box. It had a hinged lid that especially pleased her. It was stained and varnished to match her bed, and had cork board ends so she could have a place for pictures that appealed to her.)
17. Put fresh water and flowers in the three small vases? (These had long been her "very own" vases, and her combinations of flowers, grasses, yes, and weeds, too, were sometimes as beautiful as they were surprising.)
18. Stack the newspapers in a neat pile?

* * *

About Helping Others

Can you

19. Bring the paper in when the paper boy whistles?
20. Shut the door quickly so that flies will not come in?
21. Turn out the basement light if someone leaves it on?

* * *

Having already formed many little habits of cleanliness and good grooming, something about the care of her clothes, and dressing herself, she took these for granted, therefore few of them are included in her list. A helpful child is not only a boon to a busy mother but is a learner of those skills which will never come amiss in grown-up life, since having been acquired early, and with a happy attitude, they prove the foundation for a useful and well-adjusted adulthood. Carol, now going-on-eight, is more interested than ever in collecting "How-to-do's," and her little brother, who smiles from his cradle, will probably begin his collecting much earlier than did she.

(Mrs.) D. C. K.

* * *

Jealousy Forestalled

Alabama

Dear Editor:

A number of months ago someone inquired, through this column, about a successful method of combatting a tendency to jealousy in children next in age to a new baby.

Not seeing an answer to the question leads me to tell of my parents' procedure as each of the seven babies younger than I came to our home. Not that they thought of it as a system or method, but that they had a genuine love for all young helpless creatures. They shared with us children their delight in caring for each baby—made us partners in the feeling of responsibility.

So when a new baby came there was no thought but that it was OUR baby, and a much-to-be-desired addition to the household. Each child was eager to find helpful ways of contributing to the baby's welfare. The "old" baby had such a feeling of importance in being chief toeriser for the new one that there were never any jealous pangs.

Our mother shared with us (probably at much inconvenience to herself) the delights of bathing and dressing the baby. When the main part of the orgy was over and Rex or Regina, whichever it happened to be, was ready for rest, it was not an empty gesture, but an appreciated privilege for each of the others to lightly drop a kiss on dimpled knee or hand before baby drifted off to slumberland.

Somehow having been so fond of our babies and *sharing them together*, as we grew up we were never given to the jealous bickerings in which some families indulged. And we still find that loving and sharing and giving are potent weapons against jealousy. (Mrs.) S. P. W.

* * *

Peace Measures Begin at Home

California

Dear Editor:

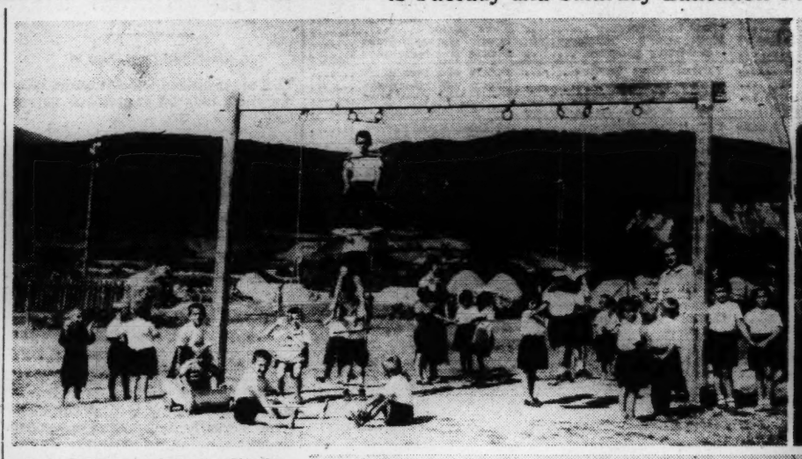
One day we were talking with some friends about how it was mostly a lack of knowing each other that caused wars between nations. How nice it would be if each country would cut down the cost of armament and transfer the funds to a department for international friendship. This department would pay all of the expenses of a few representative citizens from each of the largest countries to visit the United States each year and to become better acquainted with Americans. American citizens would, in turn, be sent to other nations to become better acquainted with foreigners. No one wants to hurt his friend, so wars would be fewer and the Department of State would have to hang out a job-wanted sign.

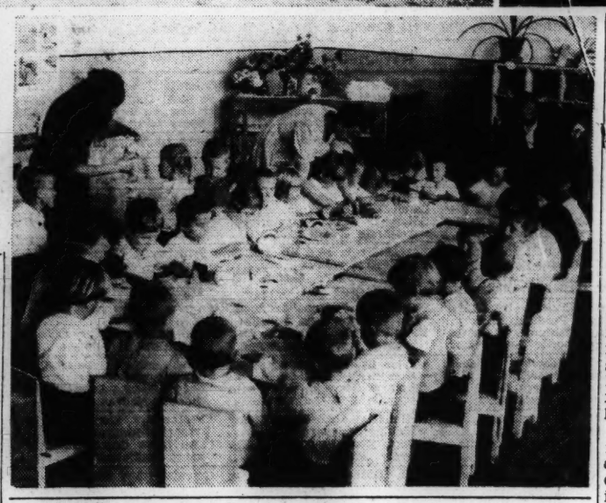
We thought immediately that since charity begins at home, we would launch the enterprise among our children. We did not have long to wait. A few days later Mildred came home crying and said two boys pushed her down and made her run all the way home. Next day we invited the two boys down to play with our children and get better acquainted. We did not mention the episode of the day before to them. These children have been happy playmates ever since.

These parent discussions in this column are beneficial and help us who think we have the right way of doing things to be open-minded and look for better methods of guiding our children along the straight and narrow way. (Mr.) A. E.

Compulsory Education

Compulsory school attendance laws are usually thought of as devices to compel reluctant people to go to school, whereas the laws really insure to young people their right to come to school. A compulsory law of this kind is the only means ever invented which insures the opportunity to go to school for those who want it.





Scenes From a Summer Kindergarten in Bulgaria. This Is How Many Villages Are Now Caring for the Children Who Must Be Left at Home While the Rest of the Population Is Away All Day Working in the Fields. Left—Swings Provide Exercise and Entertainment. Right—Handwork Is Often Carried On Outdoors. Below—An Adequate Meal Is Served Each Day and Small Pupils Learn to Eat Tidily

Building Character

2—Through Mathematics and the Social Studies

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School of Minneapolis, Minn.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE academic subjects make a splendid medium for the building of character. They are not the end in themselves but they are a prolific means through which the end may be accomplished. The timid child is encouraged to express himself; the aggressive learns self-effacement. The worried pupil is freed from fear and the indifferent one inspired to greater achievements. Facts are presented and methods employed, with the object of making the pupils self-reliant, energetic, considerate of others, and versatile.

There is more to be gained in the arithmetic class than mere accuracy and speed. These may be attained through projects which really meet character needs. It seems necessary that in order to insure happiness and security, one must earn a living, live within his income, save money, make wise investments, share with others, assume obligations, and through all these learn to deal honorably and honestly with his fellowmen. In preparing the day's lessons, opportunities for character building are foremost in the teacher's thought.

Exercise in Judgment

One sixth-grade room studied budget making, considering different incomes. They decided on the amount to be saved, what should be expended on charity and church, the suitable rent and household expenses and the portion to be allowed for entertainment. This led to many lively discussions. One boy mentioned to his teacher after class that he saw now that he could not have the bicycle he had been wanting, as his father's income didn't warrant it.

In considering the child's accomplishment, progress is the goal, not grades. The child with a low score who makes an honest effort and gains a little each day often receives more praise and commendation than the one with his daily 100. Encouragement is the rule in the classroom, for it produces self-confidence and expels fear.

The work in Social Studies produces numerous opportunities to inculcate right concepts. The curriculum calls for the study of many countries, including our own. We consider the locations, the imports and exports, the soil and climate, the physical features, the people, the customs, the art and music, etc. At the same time, we desire that pupils gain an attitude of consideration and appreciation for the rights and needs of others. We endeavor to instill a genuine respect and admiration for the people of other countries; to teach them how interwoven is our progress with theirs, and that good is only satisfactory when it is universal.

Tolerance and Desire for Peace

An important part of this work is to create in the pupils a deep-seated desire for world peace. We stress the extravagance and destruction of war, the ultimate result of failure to all concerned and the misery and disaster brought to thousands. We believe that they should be impressed with the fact that war is usually the outcome of avarice, greed, selfishness, unworthy ambition, and that there can be no disagreement which may not be settled by arbitration if those undesirable qualities are absent. They learn, however, that arbitration must begin in the pupils' daily experiences in the home, in the school, on the street, on the playground.

It is important for pupils to know what has been handed down through the ages for the benefit of mankind in the way of art, of culture, of customs, of languages, the toilsome, tireless work in the translation of the Bible, the great efforts made by inventors and discoverers and the many sacrifices involved. What shall we give to the world in our way is a constant challenge. Pupils are reminded that they have much to give in the way of kindliness, thoughtfulness, cheerfulness, and readiness. These are the traits of character that help to build great men and great nations. In studying the lives of illustrious men, we call attention to qualities which were indispensable for the service they performed. When considering the governments of the world, we emphasize the fact that men chosen for responsibility should be high-minded, honorable, unselfish, and wise, and that in selecting those in command these qualities must have first consideration.

Preparation for the reading lesson is attended by real enjoyment for it presents excellent material for instilling worthy ideals and clarifying thought. Teaching children how to read is important but it must be combined with what to read if it is to build character. In order to develop a taste for good literature boys and girls are surrounded by the best available reading material. They are encouraged to read that which is wholesomely entertaining, instructive, authentic, or fanciful; material that may interest them in sports, in airplane construction, in hikes, in camping expeditions, in fact, anything that tends to form healthy attitudes.

In our primary grades, the reading from the blackboard centers around such activities as The Care of Pets, Crossing the Street, Helping Mother, Planting a Garden, Feeding the Birds, etc.

Older children are trained to be very critical of the press: to avoid reading accounts of murders, robberies, etc.; to scan headlines and choose articles which are interesting and valuable. We suggest that they read newspapers which reach their readers through constructive material which is beneficial to all mankind. We found that The Christian Science Monitor leads in this respect.

Exposing Wasteful Habits

In the hygiene period we desire to teach boys and girls sanity and wisdom in the care of body and mind. It is here that we introduce our work in alcohol education. It is presented from the research point of view rather than from any persuasive or emotional attitude. We present facts which have been obtained over a period of years by reliable workers which describe the effects of alcohol on the human body and especially on the character of the individual. One of the upper grades presented an assembly program based on stories, slides, graphs, and dialogues which they had produced and assembled within a period of six or eight weeks. It aroused much interest and discussion. At the present time, there seems to be no concerted action in education to combat this serious menace. Surely all educators will unite in giving reliable information to eradicate this evil which is quite as ruthless as war in its destruction.

In the hygiene period we also call attention to wasteful and undesirable habits which are not only harmful to oneself but often are obnoxious to others, such as the use of tobacco or narcotic drugs.

In all of our work, we encourage the pupil to read and think for himself and study facts and statistics: not to accept distorted or untrue advertising or opinions that have no scientific foundation. One of the main objects of character education is to teach children to seek for the truth about any subject.

There are six articles in this series on Character Education. Next Saturday Building Character Through Academic Subjects is continued.

Social Attitudes

I must never stoop to gossip at any time.

I must always try to realize that the greatest thing is to be of service to others and that is what real success is.

I must not listen to anything that is not meant for me to hear.

I must be democratic in my point of view, associating with all people who express good.

I must always be kind and courteous.

I must be appreciative, never taking for granted the things other people do for me.

I must be especially appreciative of the loving services of my mother and father.

I must assume my responsibility in my home.

I must talk over with my father and mother my duties and see that I perform them well and cheerfully.

—From "A Key to Success," a Character-Education booklet used by Lyndale school pupils.

For Bulgarian Tots

Village Kindergartens Are on the Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kustendil, Bulg.

THIRTY years ago there were three pupils in the first Bulgarian kindergarten opened in Sofia. Today there are nearly 300 kindergartens scattered all over Bulgaria. Three years ago there were six summer kindergartens—this year there are 60. Such is the growth of the kindergarten movement which was started in Bulgaria by the American missionary, Miss E. C. Clarke, who founded the American Kindergarten College in Sofia. This college, which gives a two-year training course for kindergarten teachers, is carried on by Miss P. Kassabova, a former pupil of Miss Clarke, and a graduate of the National College of Education, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.

These summer kindergartens are meeting a special need of Bulgarian village life. During the summer months, and particularly at the harvest season, almost the whole population of the villages is away all day working in the fields. Babies are carried on their mother's backs and older children go to help with the harvesting, but the younger children are left in the lonely and deserted village, with perhaps only the inadequate supervision of an old grandmother, who is past working in the fields.

Popular Scheme

The need for caring for these neglected children has been felt strongly by those interested in kindergarten work in Bulgaria, and gradually a scheme has been worked out and is being put into action with ever increasing popularity and success. Indeed this year there were not enough teachers to supply all the villages that applied for them. These teachers are the students from the training college in Sofia, who after finishing the first year of their training go out to serve their apprenticeship in the villages.

The work is under the auspices of the Union for Protection of Children and a grant of 3000 leva (equal to about $40-$50) is given by the Ministry of the Interior (Dept. for Social Aid) for equipment and initial expenses. The local arrangements are made by a committee, usually consisting of the mayor, the priest, a teacher and one or two prominent villagers. They find the most convenient place for the summer kindergarten—usually choosing one of the school buildings where there is a large enough yard and sufficient shade.

The school I visited was a new building with large airy rooms. And what a happy picture I found—30 merry little children aged from three to seven years guided by two young students. First I was taken to inspect their handwork, and I marveled at the tastefully woven strips of colored material made on little wooden frames, the raffia baskets and clay models of fruit which the children had made.

Then I visited the kitchen and dining-room, where an excellent meal of cabbage soup and stuffed peppers was being prepared by a smiling village woman. There were long low tables for the children to sit at. Each child had his individual towel and they were taught to wash their hands before meals, to eat tidily and each to drink from his own individual cup. The food is provided on a communal plan by the parents in lieu of payment for their children. Each family undertakes to provide a certain quantity of food—one contributing beans, another potatoes, another milk, another bread, flour and so on. In this way a varied and adequate fare can be provided for the children during the whole six or eight weeks of the kindergarten period.

Resemble Day Nurseries

The summer kindergartens indeed are more in the nature of day nurseries than schools. The children are taken charge of from six or seven in the morning, when their mothers bring them on their way to work, till they call for them again in the evening.

In another room I saw rows of little blankets laid out on the floor, where the children lie down after dinner to sleep for an hour or two. Then they go out to play on the sand pile, to exercise on the swings, or at other times they go for walks of take sun baths by the river.

When I visited the kindergarten, the children sang for me the songs they had been learning and were rehearsing for a ceremony to be attended by their mothers. And how grateful and happy these mothers are for the benefit the children receive. Practically every village that has ever had a kindergarten applies for one the following year and the mothers show their gratitude by gifts of fruit and flowers and by giving what service they can to help in the school. R. B. E. K.

Private School Teachers In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

The Advisory Council of Education has approved a scheme for the registration of teachers in all schools. There are 185 private schools in South Australia providing the sole education of nearly 13,000 children between the ages of 6 and 14 years, and there is no state supervision of the qualification of teachers at these institutions.

The position in South Australia at present is that any person, whatever his or her history or qualification, may establish, or teach at, a private school. The Director of Education, William J. Adey, has emphasized in frequent reports the dangers attaching to this practice. This state is practically alone in the Commonwealth in having no provision against incompetent instruction in private schools. The Education Department imposes a high standard on its teachers, and although it is agreed that in the best schools and colleges there are highly efficient staffs, there are places where the qualification is not considered adequate.

© N. V. Vereenigde Fotobureaux, Amsterdam

Dutch Children Practice Safe Traffic

During a recent "safe traffic" campaign in Rotterdam, a miniature town was constructed on a vacant lot, intricate traffic situations were staged and the children were then tested as to their practical knowledge of the traffic rules they had learned in school. The children themselves took all the parts. They were the "traffic," on autopeds and bicycles; one was the "traffic cop" (all dressed up in the uniform of a real Rotterdam policeman). The boys each took turn acting as policeman on point duty, and they did not take their self-assumed task lightly. The law was rigidly enforced and juvenile infringers of traffic rules were duly had up for causing traffic tie-ups.

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Insurance Value Held Unhurt By New Deal Actions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Efforts to spike the charge by Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, that New Deal measures have imperiled the safety of banks and insurance companies throughout the nation, were intensified here today when the Democratic high command circularized the electorate with a pamphlet containing refutations of the charge by authorities in the banking and insurance fields.

This move followed a debate here last night between Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under Herbert Hoover, and United States Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D.) of North Carolina. The Senator took up the Knox assertion with a categorical denial of its accuracy and Mr. Mills, attacking Roosevelt administration spending, said he did not question the value of insurance policies issued by good companies, but wanted to know the value of their proceeds "when eventually the beneficiaries receive the money due them."

Sad Financial Picture

Taking as his premise the necessity for putting the Federal Government's financial house in order, Mr. Mills made an eight-point indictment of the New Deal, which, he held, was responsible for the situation obtaining in American fiscal affairs that supplied the matereial "for a grand bonfire." He stressed the "overwhelming" need for federal retrenchment and the balancing of the federal budget. He described the picture before the people in the following terms:

"1. A chronically unbalanced budget, with no immediate prospect of arresting the torrent of expenditures.

"2. A federal tax system which, because of its reliance on indirect taxes, conceals from the mass of the people the real weight of the burden, and thus denies to the Government the brake which public opinion would otherwise apply.

"3. Deficits financed by the manufacture of bank credit.

"4. Thirteen billion dollars of such artificial credit already in existence.

"5. Bank reserves largely in excess of legal requirements, inviting a further expansion of bank credit.

"6. Extraordinarily easy money, artificially produced.

"7. A monetary policy based upon no definite convictions or principles.

"8. A long-delayed business recovery, ready to cloak an inflationary movement until it gathers real momentum."

Dollar to Be Safeguarded

Senator Bailey refuted the contention of Republican spokesmen that the Roosevelt Administration had "lost control over the spending machine it had created," declaring "there has been no inflation and shall be none; the dollar's just value has been and shall be safeguarded."

The Government had spent money as a necessary step to preserve national order and "make it possible to balance the budget," he continued, confronting as it had in 1932, a situation under which government revenues were less than $2,000,000,000 and 15,000,000 workers were unemployed. That necessity was already largely reduced and would soon disappear altogether, he said, declaring it was a matter for pride and gratitude "that our great republic could serve its people as it has."

"And let us all be well assured," he added, "that there has been no dilution of the dollar and shall be none; that there has been no inflation and shall be none; that our peoples' confidence in life insurance has been and shall be safeguarded."

The pamphlet repudiating the Knox statement is a summary by the Association of Past Presidents of Insurance Brokers and Agents and includes the protests of the insurance commissioners of 32 states, to show "There is no need for anxiety on the part of any policyholder as to the safety of his insurance."

Meanwhile campaign fiscal affairs became a matter of increasingly interested speculation in both major party headquarters here, the Democrats asserting that Republican contributors were holding off from donations and that signs already were plentiful that businessmen were boarding the Roosevelt band wagon. They were confident that this trend would induce many prominent figures in the business and financial world to put their signatures on checks for the Democratic treasurer.

W. Forbes Morgan, Democratic party treasurer, commenting on the statement by John D. M. Hamilton, Republican chairman, during a press conference here on Wednesday that the Republican campaign fund was not showing the plenitude essential for the final intensive drive for the national ticket, defined this as "pretty definite evidence that the large contributors who are financing the Republican campaign have at last realized that the President's re-election is assured."

"The Democratic National committee," he continued, "early realized that many of these large contributors with an implied obligation would not be available to the Democratic committee because we would not assume any implied obligation. We early organized to make our appeal to the rank and file of the people all over the country to continue four years more a government that represents all of the people instead of a favored few."

Compton Reports Cosmic Ray Tests

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Dr. Arthur H. Compton, internationally known physicist, Oct. 8 announced extensive tests had established "tentative proof" that cosmic rays come from far out in space.

"During the summer," the University of Chicago scholar said, "5000 readings were automatically recorded on a cosmic ray meter installed on a steamship plying between Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, Australia.

"The sun is one of the stars of the Milky Way and revolves with the earth about the center of the Milky Way at about 200 miles a second. From our recordings we find that the cosmic rays are more intense on the 'front' side of the earth—that is, the northern hemisphere—as the earth moves through space.

"Because the front of a moving object is bombarded on the outside more heavily than the rear, we conclude that the cosmic rays enter the earth's atmosphere from the outside and can properly be called 'cosmics.'"

"This tentative proof," he added, "backs up the prediction made a year and a half ago by Dr. I. A. Getting of Oxford University and myself."

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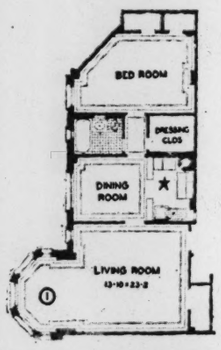

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Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
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Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
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209 Pietermaritz Street
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LUNCHEONETTE and TEA LOUNGE
on the Corner of
LONGMARKET AND TIMBER STREETS
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The World's Best Makes Stocked
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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the new name for
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For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices

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Shop Where Everybody Shops

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

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NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

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You can't beat CHANDLER'S for meat you can eat.
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Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins Street, C. 1
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LINGERIE HANDKERCHIEFS
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins St. F1887

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High Grade Tailoring
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(Gladys Ansett) of Marlene
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SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY
—with Beauty Salon also at Box Hill

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AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

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IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
DIC
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

The Rees Jones Shoe Co. Limited
Fashionable Shoes
With
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

COLLIE'S
for Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Save our discount stamps
GEORGE & GEORGE LTD.
DRAPERS & FURNISHERS.

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store . . . Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

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IMPORTERS and DISTRIBUTORS
of High Grade Food Products
WELLINGTON

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

"THE DAINTIES"
Mrs. B. E. Tucker
Home Made Cakes
Caterers for Weddings, Parties, Socials, etc.
96 WILLIS STREET

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

BOUDOIR
Specialists in
Ladies' Lingerie, Hosiery Blouses, etc.
73 Manners St. and 116 Willis St.

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

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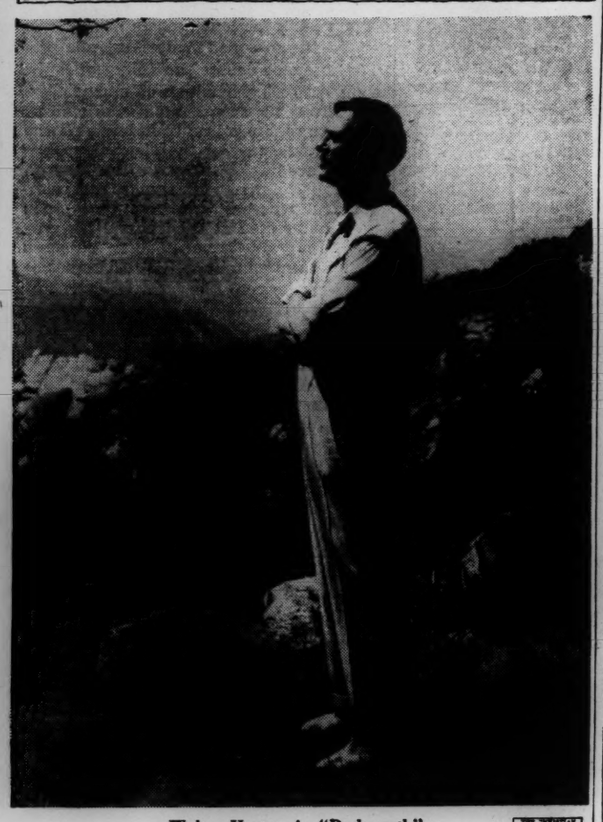
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Beautiful Scenery in Color A Rich Background for 'Ramona'



Walter Huston in "Dodsworth"

Adventure in Manhattan (Columbia)—Slick crime reporter, the butt of a practical joke by beautiful actress, returns the compliment by exposing her manager as the head of a crime ring and of course marries her for good romantic measure. Mystery comedy which receives the services of Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Reginald Owen, Victor Killian, Herman Bing.—Adults.

Cain and Mabel (Warner Bros.)—Publicity stunt romance between a prize fighter and a taxi dancer grows into something real amidst a mélange of specialty numbers, dance pageants and ring scenes, and with the help of wise-cracks and humorous business. Marion Davies, Clark Gable, Allen Jenkins, Roscoe Karns, Walter Catlett, David Carlyle.—Adults.

Don't Gamble with Love (Columbia)—Sweetness and light in a gambling den. A husband and wife, "honest" gamblers, decide to pull out of the racket because of their infant, and discover that the world on the other side of the roulette table also has its degenerative aspects. A picture of marital devotion drawn in an atmosphere of opulence which does not make for plausibility. Ann Southern, Bruce Cabot.—Adults.

East Meets West (Gaumont-British)—George Arliss in another "Green Goddess" role—an Indian potentate who plays the Japanese against the English with results highly profitable to himself. A lavish production directed by Herbert Mason which contains thrills of the international intrigue type. Lucie Mannheim, Godfrey Tearle, Romney Brent and others.—Adults.

Girl on the Front Page (Universal)—Moderately entertaining and occasionally novel yarn dealing with a girl reporter, who receives some particularly nasty assignments before the hard-boiled city editor falls in love with her. Need we add that gangsters are among those present? Edmund Lowe, Gloria Stuart, Reginald Owen, Spring Byington.—Adults.

In His Steps (Grant National)—Back in the 'nineties, the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon wrote the book which suggested this film. With modern embellishments, it recounts how two wealthy young people fight parental opposition to marry and live amidst simple surroundings. Good photography and effective acting. Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker, Harry Beresford, Roger Imhof, Clara Blandick.—Family.

Mister Cinderella (Metro)—Slapstick comedy with some uproarious moments in which a barber impersonates a rich playboy and through a series of broadly farcical situations engineers a big financial deal and a romance. Jack Haley, Betty Furness, Arthur Treacher, Raymond Walburn.—Adults.

Nine Days a Queen (Gaumont-British)—Tragic film document of the brief reign of Lady Jane Grey. A highly literate and accurate screen play is handled with meticulous care by Author-Director Robert Stevenson. Every role is acted with distinction. Nova Pilbeam, Cedric Hardwicke, Desmond Tester, Sybil Thorndike, Gwen Frangcon Davies, Frank Cellier, Leslie Perrins, Felix Aylmer and others.—Family.

Ramona (20th-Fox)—Helen Hunt Jackson's tragic romance becomes the first spectacle of the new season. Color is the reason and Henry King has directed with an eye to exploiting its every possibility. Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick, Jane Darwell, Katharine DeMille.—Adults.

Sitting on the Moon (Republic)—Song writer helps torch singer who later reciprocates when song writer's fortunes have fallen low—a plot which is not strengthened by meaningless dialogue and several more or less entertaining songs. Roger Pryor, Grace Bradley, Pert Kelton, William Newell.—Family.

Two-Fisted Gentleman (Columbia)—In a marathon for long-enduring movie plots, this would undoubtedly win the leather medal. It was his wife who made Mickey Blake a great fighter, but his success went to his head and the ingrate didn't realize all he owed to the little woman until (you guessed it) almost too late. James Dunn, June Clayworth, George McKay, Thurston Hall.—Adults.

Wives Never Know (Paramount)—All the phony sparkle of a paste diamond. Lavish sets, good photography and the presence of Mary Boland and Charlie Ruggles do not conceal the fact that this is a mediocre and unpalatable domestic farce. Adolph Menjou, Vivienne Osborne.—Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest—*"My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Romeo and Juliet," "Swing Time," "The Gorgeous Hussy," "San Francisco" (adults only), "To Mary—With Love," "The Texas Rangers," "Rhythm on the Range," "The General Died at Dawn" (adults only), "The Green Pastures," "The Great Ziegfeld," "Girls' Dormitory," "Mary of Scotland," "The Poor Little Rich Girl," "Poppy," "The King Steps Out," "Show Boat."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

For the Scrapbook

Lord and Master

He who would govern others should first be master of himself.—*Massinger.*

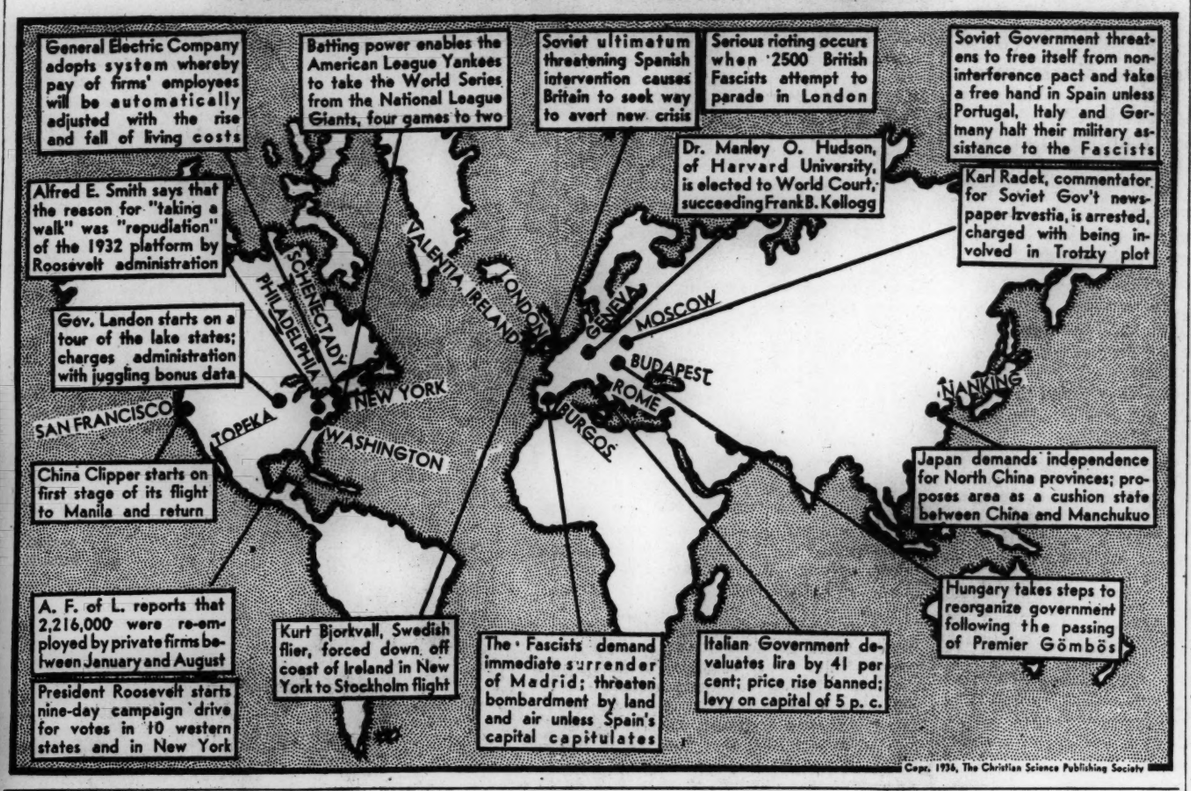
The Bible

The great standard of literature, as to purity and exactness of style, is the Bible.—*Blair.*

Our Goal

Every step to virtue is worth your care.—*Horace.*

World News of the Week at a Glance



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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Guess in the Dark

"GUESS in the Dark" is great fun for a dozen or more players. The lights are turned out, and the hostess comes in with a big tray of things which she passes to the person next to her; and he in turn passes it on until the end of the line is reached.

These articles (variously assorted) may be retained for a moment and felt before being passed on. Most of the things are easy to identify, though beets and turnips might be mistaken for each other, and many more things might seem like something else, which only adds to the mystery and fun later on.

The hard part of the game comes when the lights are turned on and each guest is given a pencil and paper and told to write down all the things he can remember that were passed to him. The more articles and the more alike they might feel to be in the dark, the more fun this game will be!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

I AM always content with what happens; for I know that what God chooses is better than what I choose.
—EPICTETUS

In Lighter Vein

Slow Time

The Duke of York told a good story when he presided at the dinner of the Industrial Welfare Society recently. He said: "A painter was working inside a church, and as he slashed his brush he sang a certain song about 'A Bicycle Made for Two.' The rector came in and upbraided him for his levity in a place of worship.

"On returning half an hour later, the rector found the painter still at his work, but he was now singing, 'Abide With Me,' and his brush barely kept time with that stately measure."—*Christian Advocate.*

Spendthrift

Mrs. Meeker: "John!"

Mr. Meeker: "Yes, my dear."

Mrs. Meeker: "There's a corner torn off your pay check. What did you spend it for?"—*Grit.*

Every Convenience

Landlady: "The room's just a little on the small side, sir."

Prospective Boarder: "Small! Why, when I'm in bed my feet will be out of that window!"

Landlady: "Oh, that doesn't matter, sir—there's no glass in it."—*Montreal Star.*

Too Soon

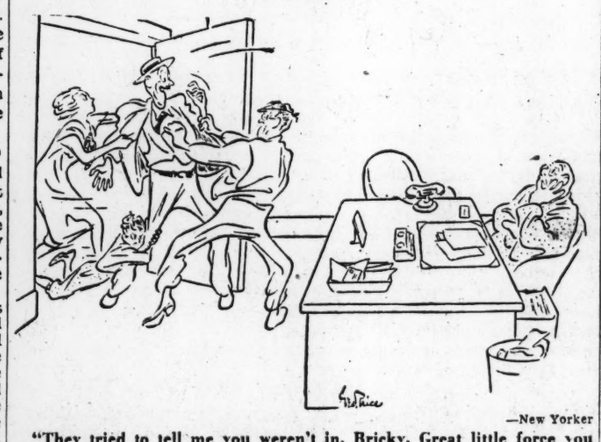
Master: "Why haven't you learned your geography?"

Jones Minor: "I heard dad say that the world was changing every day, so I thought I'd wait till it settled down."—*Calendar.*

Reverse English

"So your son started talking at last?"

"Yes—we're teaching him to keep quiet now."



—New Yorker

"They tried to tell me you weren't in, Bricky. Great little force you have here."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Refuge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

HIGH above Lake Florence, on a trail at the top of a mountain pass in the High Sierras, is a tiny hut open to any stranded wayfarers who have failed to make camp by nightfall, who have been caught in a mountain storm, or who otherwise need shelter for the night.

Around the room are wide benches which can be used for beds; and a large fireplace with a generous supply of logs adds a homey touch to the isolated refuge. Not only shelter and warmth are provided, but a few staples of food are to be found in tins on the shelves of the hut. A brief card extending hospitality to all who may need it, also offers the suggestion that more fortunate ones packing over the trail may, if they so desire, leave some article of food or equipment which they can spare from their supplies.

Some thoughtful person has provided several large candles. The wood is recruited in much the same way. Lower down on the trail is a sign indicating the end of the timber line and requesting that those who can, carry a few logs with them to supply the hut.

That the refuge, built by nature lovers in memory of John Muir, the great American naturalist who loved and explored this mountainous country, has been a source of help and comfort and enjoyment to many who have traveled over the John Muir Trail, is attested by the Log, wherein are written words of gratitude and of commentary by those who have availed themselves of the hospitality offered by "Muir Hut."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Blessed—In constructions such as "the nature of Christianity . . . is blessed," "blessed" is construed as an adjective and is pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Cardinal (adj.) — *Kahr'-dih-nal* (first *a* "two-dot" as in *arm*, *i* clipped-short, *a* clipped-short).

In seeking light on this word, the student might be puzzled on learning that the root is the Latin *cardo*, which designated a "hinge." In fact, *cardinalis* was originally used in the sense of "relating to the hinge of a door."

But the early Romans recognized that, without a hinge, a door would scarcely be a door; in other words, the hinge was that on which the door depended—it was fundamental. So it was only natural that *cardinalis* would eventually come to be used to mean "principal, chief." Whateley wrote in 1639 ("Prototypes"): "The cardinal grace, that on which all other graces move as the door on its hinges."

In this connection it might be pertinent to note that in scholastic philosophy the "natural" virtues were justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, as distinguished from the "theological" virtues of faith, hope, and charity. However, in course of time, the two groups were united by writers, and the seven were called the cardinal virtues.

Chastisement — The accent is on the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ment* (*a* and *i* short, *e* clipped-short). Note that the *a* is followed by an *s* sound, not *z*.

Efficacious, efficacy — *Ef-ih-kay'-shus* (*e* short, *i* and *u* clipped-short, *a* long; secondary accent on first syllable. *Ef'-ih-ka-sy* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Back of these words lies the Latin *efficacia*, "power," compounded of *ex*, "out," and *facere*, "to make"—roots also of "effect." Incidentally, Webster's definition of "efficacy" is "power to produce effects"; and in defining the adjective "efficacious," the same authority notes, "having power to produce the effect intended." The efficacy of an act, then, is its power to make itself felt, to give it effect; and, if it does this, it is an efficacious act.

Ephesians—The first *e* is sounded as in *create*.

Erudite—Avoid long *u*; sound the word *ehr'-oo-dite* (*e* short, *oo* as in *foot*, *i* long).

Our word is derived from the Latin *erudire*, "to be free from rudeness or roughness," and is generally used to describe a condition of intellectuality freed from the rudeness of ignorance. More specifically, however, it denotes extensive knowledge of a bookish nature.

Extol—The *o* is preferably short, *eks-tol'* (*e* also short).

Implacable—The first *a* is preferably long, *im-play'-ka-b'l* (*i* short, second *a* as in *sofa*).

Our word came to us through the French *implacable*, "not to be appeased," from a combination of the Latin *in-*, negative prefix, and *placare*, "to appease, placate" (allied to *placere*, "to please"). An enemy may be said to be implacable when no concessions on the part of the accused can seemingly temper the spirit of revenge.

Lovedst—Two syllables, *luv'-edst.*

Pharisaical — Webster's and the Standard record the first *a* short as in *fat*; but we are inclined to the opinion that the following *r* has a tendency to give it the circumflex sound as in *care*. *Far-ih-say'-ih-kal* (first *i* clipped-short, second *a* long, second *i* short, last *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Salome—*Sa-lo'-me* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* long, *e* as in *create*).

Savonarola—*Sav-o-na-ro'-la* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, first *o* as in *obey*, second somewhat more sustained as in *old*; secondary accent on the first syllable).

Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498) was an Italian religious reformer, who was excommunicated, tortured, and burned on the cross.

As a young man he disdained worldliness, although he was reared in the home of a courtier. At the age of 22 he entered the monastery at Bologna, where his service was marked by a fervor of humility. During his six years there, his poems thinly veiled his indignation at church corruption. He later went about preaching, and his eloquence finally won him the priorship of St. Mark's in Florence.

His courage in dealing with Charles VIII of France, who was invading Italy, caused him to be acclaimed by the Florentines as virtually their dictator; and he guarded the public welfare with extraordinary wisdom—his goodness won children to him wherever he went. Meanwhile his religious fervor had so captured the city that Florence became virtually a community of Puritans; and, where riotous songs had once been heard, hymns were piously sung.

He, however, continued his diatribes against certain practices of the church; and, even as his fame for good works was spreading, his enemies were plotting his downfall. He was offered a cardinal's hat, but he refused it. Three times he was summoned to Rome, but thrice he refused. Soon subversive influences began to turn the Florentines against him; and, seeming to weary of his rigorous discipline, the fickle populace welcomed his excommunication in 1497, and bundled him off to Rome. Here he was unmercifully tortured, although he would invariably retract any delirious confessions wrung from him while in the rack. Finally, a spurious confession was obtained, and the martyr was crucified in chains. A baptism of fire carried him into history.

Shekinah — *She-ki'-na* (*e* as in *create*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

This word was used by early writers to mitigate or rationalize some of the suggestions of anthropomorphism encountered in the Old Testament. It means "the dwelling (of God)"; and it was substituted whenever a passage indicated that God in a corporeal form was among the people, instead of an effulgent manifestation of His presence. For example, in the Targum of Onkelos, Exodus 29:45 was rendered, "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel."

Travail — *Trav'-ale* (first *a* short, second long).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WITH the end of the World Series, sports fans now look in another direction. With that as a hint, try figuring out today's cryptogram. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

EFOFPQNGDFCCH, MRSL IQQBAFCC EQEJCFOGBH PGK-ECFDSK AFKSAFCC SLBRJKG-FKT FCTQKB SUSOHQLS KBFOBK ZGDZGLY.

2. Letter Changing

THE question has often been asked, and, so far as is known, never satisfactorily answered: "Which came first, the hen or the egg?" Well, here's your opportunity to start with whichever you prefer, the hen or the egg. Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing either EGG to HEN, or HEN to EGG in the fewest possible number of moves. This is shared by a Greenlawn, L. I., reader, who presents it in 7 moves, and then promptly cuts it down to 5 moves.

3. How Much Is It Worth?

NOW to figure up your winter's fuel supply. If five eighths of a bin of coal is worth $31.25, how much is three fourths of a bin worth?

4. Cut Up Vegetables

THE names of 12 different vegetables have been cut up into syllables. Try grouping the syllables to spell out the names:

CHOKE CUM ER BAGE Y GUS DIVE RA FY NIP SPIN SAL LI CEL PAR LARDS A TUR EN COL SI KOHL AR CAB AS BER BI ACH FLOW CU TI CAU ER.

5. Phonetic Rebus

THIS is shared by a Lexington, Mass., reader, and represents, in phonetic rebus form, an 8-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

BB O
HE REBUS
His friends
For the answer.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Brevities

Punch: At certain times of the year natives of Central Africa perform a frenzied dance round holes they have dug in the ground. Golf, in fact, is spreading everywhere.

Salina (Kan.) Journal: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." And there's no tax on a good name, either.

Detroit Free Press: Fame is really worth while. It prompts the newspapers to print pictures of the fish you catch.

St. Louis Star-Times: Times change, but if we change with them we don't notice it so much.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Candidates Over the Cocoa*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Reason for the Mystery*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Economy

GOVERNOR LANDON'S Chicago speech was one of the most effective he has made. Economy first recommended him and economy remains his greatest asset. He is manifestly more at home with budget balancing than he was with farm surpluses or foreign trade on his last speaking tour. In this field he takes the offensive with plainly evident confidence and conviction. And the quotations from President Roosevelt's pre-election promises gave him unusual opportunities for effective attack.

Obviously, turning the tide against habitual spending is going to be tremendously difficult today. And it must be recognized that the Republican candidate has not seen his way clear to show how he will reduce the three main outlets for treasury funds—bounties to veterans, farmers and the jobless. Indeed, he has found it necessary to assure these groups that their needs will be met.

But when Governor Landon says he can save money by better administration, his record for administration lends weight to this promise. And even the non-partisan who sees that neither major party is very courageous in face of pressure from groups now enjoying federal largess is likely to agree that more efficient administration could make worthwhile savings.

We believe that a major drive for economy must begin with a bold frankness. It must either defy pressure groups or must persuade them that their welfare is bound up with the welfare of the whole country. and that the system of visible gifts and invisible taxes is undermining the American system of government and injuring every American. We have favored an item veto on appropriations to enable a President—and it is noteworthy that every President to whom the bonus was presented vetoed it—as the representative of all the people to check political grants to special-interest groups whose pressure Congress seems unable to resist.

This newspaper has never been an alarmist about the budget. But with private capital again active in making jobs, we believe that the time has come to make a stand against spending for spending's sake. Necessary provision must be made for the unemployed and for drought-stricken farmer , but there is a great amount of leeway in estimates of what is necessary. A resolute stand must be made against political estimates.

On June 8, before either the Democrats or Republicans had announced a platform, the Monitor published a brief outline of its position on the principal issues. On the budget it said: "We favor a vigorous and immediate effort to stop waste and balance the budget."

That is still our position. And judging by the relative attitudes of the candidates and by the forces which support them, we feel that Governor Landon is more likely to achieve economy.

President Roosevelt was quite right earlier in his view that when national income increased, budget deficits could be made up. National income has now increased by an estimated $20,000,000,000. Deficits also are increased. As it was described long ago in Ecclesiastes, "When goods increase, they are increased that eat them." The federal pay roll has not declined and the ordinary running expenses of the Government are greater this year than last, nearly $1,000,000,000 greater than three years ago.

That is not the way to stop spending.

Here's Your House

THERE are people who remain unperturbed by what is going to happen to America if the Republicans (or Democrats) are doing the cheering on the fourth of November. Others there are who bear with fortitude even the downfall of King Carl Hubbell in the World Series.

Out of Chicago comes now the briefest of dispatches, but its few words pack, as our more refined sports commentators would put it, a wallop to which the most aloof and detached citizen will hardly stay indifferent. With characteristic and most commendable enterprise that city is putting numbers over all doors. Those householders who have lived so long at the house "two doors below Spark's Grocery Store" that they have forgotten its number can now learn it by going to the City Hall so there may be no excuse for remaining incognito.

May the movement started in the city on Lake Michigan spread. And while the crusade is hot it should include the generous naming of streets which, in town and country, is done so often with tight-fisted parsimony. Rural communities, of course, are the worst offenders when it comes to numbering doors and naming streets. One of the modern wonders of the world to the city dweller as he perambulates along silent roads is how any guest, arriving for the first time, ever finds the home of his host in daylight, let alone in the dark.

Like fingerprinting, such identification of addresses might, on occasion, be very useful. In Chicago itself, for instance, its more general use might conceivably have settled for all time the question to whose house the barn belonged where dwelt the cow that (allegedly) kicked over the lamp that lit the fire that burned the town the pioneers built.

Britain's Housing Problems

FAILURES of governments receive more attention than their successes.

Housing in Great Britain is an illustration. Three or four years ago there recurred one of those outcries against the conditions under which the working classes are housed. While even then it was admitted that the actual shortage of houses to meet the needs of those who had the money to pay for them had been met by a series of building schemes, it was vehemently urged that little had been done to alleviate the miseries of the slum dwellers, and that overcrowding remained a persistent evil in the cities.

Since then action on a scale that may fitly be called heroic has been undertaken. The credit is not all due to the Government. It is partly due to the zeal with which social reformers succeeded in rousing the attention of the public, and the efforts made by local authorities to meet the demands put upon them. But the Government deserves its meed of praise, not only for passing an adequate Slum Clearance Act, but for pressing the local authorities to apply it. And after the Slum Clearance measure it promoted further legislation for dealing with overcrowding. This second act, though open to criticism in many ways, promises to produce very valuable results.

The five-year plan for slum clearance is now proceeding ahead of its schedule; 500,000 slum dwellers have already been removed to new houses, and it is computed that, within another six months, the remaining 150,000 houses required to complete the scheme will have been constructed. The rebuilding schemes prescribed under the overcrowding act are already in process of adoption, and plans are being made for the erection of 200,000 dwellings to meet its provisions.

Within a year or two it may justly be claimed that slums and overcrowding, as recently defined, will have ceased to exist. The definition, of course, is not final. The standards which housing authorities were prepared to accept a few years ago are not those with which the public, rightly raising its demands, will continue to be satisfied.

Moreover, it will undoubtedly be found that some mistakes will have been made, requiring to be rectified. And even when the stage has been reached at which it may be claimed that all the working classes have sanitary houses and room to turn round in, it will still have to be insisted that far too little has been done in the way of regional and national planning —the building of dwellings in the right relationship to the cities and to the countryside, and with proper regard to the amenities.

It will probably be generations before the related problems are solved to the satisfaction of reformers' reasonable claims. Nevertheless, it is well to note that so practical and indeed splendid an advance has been made—a good augury of further progress in the future.

Friendship for Art's Sake

THOSE fortunate enough to see at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston the current loan exhibition of Japanese treasures may measure their privilege by the fact that nowhere else outside of the land of their origin, and even there only in private collections, could these sculptures and paintings of twelve centuries be viewed.

Although Boston is known to have in its museum a collection of both Chinese and Japanese art which is the greatest in the world outside of the Orient, it is not that fact alone which caused Emperor Hirohito to waive the rigid legislation forbidding the exportation of national treasures, even on loan. And herein lies a reason of which Americans may well be proud.

When Ernest F. Fenollosa of Massachusetts became professor of philosophy in the Imperial University at Tokyo, that institution was just opening its doors to foreign instruction. The fall of the Shogunate had resulted in a frantic tossing overboard of all that was a reminder of a former regime. Many of the rich "Daimyo" or overlords were reduced to poverty and obliged to part with their possessions, while extremists went western and modern to the extent even of burning valuable works of art.

Fenollosa was one of the first to realize what a tragedy was impending and gave up all his leisure to understanding and preserving the rich heritage of native art. He assisted in organizing the Art Club of Nobles. His recommendation that purely Japanese methods, using the temporarily abandoned ink brush and paper, be reintroduced into the schools, was accepted by the Government. The Emperor, granting him a personal audience, bestowed upon him "The Order of the Sacred Mirror."

To a race whose art is as dear as Japan's to the Japanese, such service has a profound meaning. It provides one clue to the astonishing faith and generosity which the Emperor must have felt in permitting his own household treasures, some of them held sacred for nearly thirteen hundred years, to travel across the ocean, to a foreign land. When nations, through individuals, co-operate in the advancement of their art they are employing a keen-edged weapon against racial barriers and at the same time enlarging the borders of their own civilization.

Excess of Praise

Book News of the Day

MANY a New Deal proponent will swallow hard over what may prove the ultimate in accolades for the Roosevelt Administration—THE NEW DEAL—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN (New York: Putnam. $1), by H. J. Whigham, one-time editor of the Metropolitan Magazine. In only 119 pages it applies a coat of whitewash to about every New Deal letter from A to Z. Only W, P and A emerge slightly tarnished.

Asserts Mr. Whigham of the New Deal: "The only valid criticism is that the WPA program might have been put into effect sooner."

Many a New Deal supporter will lunge out at this near-canonizing of the Administration with the words "silver," "patronage," "waste," "mismanagement." Those same New Dealers, who feel that the Administration has advanced social responsibility and economic stability, will regret omnibus praise that must do a disservice to their cause as surely as false attacks.

One is inclined to grant Mr. Whigham's central thesis that those who employ Britain as an example of recovery through orthodox economic methods do not know their Britain. At least twenty-five years ago Britain's Liberal party started a New Deal that resulted in innumerable social and economic reforms. The depression found Britain with a workable relief system, which the United States had to improvise overnight. Moreover, Britain slipped off the gold standard and today some Englishmen are so flippant about their monetary heterodoxy that they speak of gold slipping off the pound. And Britain calls the tune to the farmer, the dairymen and many entrepreneurs. No regimentation in Britain, indeed!

Yet Mr. Whigham seems to be forever prejudicing his case either by the fulsomeness of his exonerations or the ease with which he skips over controversial issues with a cavalier assertion.

Of the NRA, he says, it is "absurd" to contend that it retarded recovery. Of devaluation, he says it caused a prompt and extensive pickup in the price structure. Of recovery, he contends it did not begin until President Roosevelt was well in the saddle. All these assertions represent propositions that are being carefully debated by informed economists.

Mr. Whigham seems typical of many New Dealers who permit their enthusiasm for the high humanitarian ends of the Administration to trip them into overstatements and rash dispositions of controversial subjects. The social partisan and the political partisan seem to have their zeal in common. R. M. B.

That's What the Announcer Thinks

Recollection of Zuloaga

IT IS thirteen years since, yet there is something very clear about the picture: Zuloaga, standing in a gallery at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, looking with a kind of severity at his painting of "My Uncle Daniel and His Family."

It was morning. The skies were platinum, and a chill, violet fog hung in the air. Steam hissed in pipes in the museum and brought up whiffs of the smell of varnish.

The little custodian of the room in which "My Uncle Daniel" hangs was one of those men who never lets anything surprise him. Michelangelo should walk into the room, he would brush a speck of dust fom his neat gray uniform and look indifferent.

Zuloaga had a rumbling voice and a kind of blocky splendor, but he was a sad disappointment to one woman who almost bumped into him in the doorway. She fell back with a kind of gasp, her hands fluttering over the jumble of silk scarves, and laces and watch chains at her throat, and her face alternately paled and flushed and then she said, with a too audible asperity: "Well! He's a disappointment to me. Why doesn't he have whiskers? Such a great painter!"

Downtown they were holding an exhibition of his paintings. There would be at least forty in the collection, several lent from the incomparable collection of Alvan T. Fuller, one-time Governor of Massachusetts.

But it was not time to go to that gallery yet, so the painter had decided to take a look at his "Uncle Daniel."

There was an odd suggestion about him of complete detachment from the painting. As if he had never stood before it, when it was only just begun, or when it was half finished, and frowned and labored and taken paint off with a soft, dun rag, and set to work again.

Now he stood before it as if it were someone's else work. And as if he meant to be very judicial in his appraisal.

Two friends were with him. One was small and wiry and full of a beaming importance. He had little birdlike eyes with which he kept raking the gallery. When a cluster of art students stood in the doorway he trotted over to them and murmured: "Come in! Come in! You have a chance to look at the master! Be quiet; come and just look!"

"Yes, sir," they giggled, and scuffed their feet on the polished floor. The girls wore lilac and rose, daffodil and apple-green smocks; one had a great fluff of red curls smoldering over an incredibly white brow; she brushed them back with the back of a narrow, white hand and stared at the painter with the entrancement of a child staring at a cake in a pastry shop window.

The painter's boots squeaked a little. He went close to the canvas, leaned toward it, half closing his eyes to peer at the mauve flowers caught into the hair of the younger daughter. "Hm-mm-mm—" he rumbled, his strong hands interlacing their fingers behind his back. He stepped back, then stepped forward again to examine the drawing of the little white dog, sitting on the bench beside Daniel's wife. He stepped back, smiling a little in response to the complacent smile that edges the mother's generous mouth. One of the men with him said genially: *"Quel souvenir, hein?"* And the painter shrugged, smiled, rumbled, "Hm-mm-mm—"

It became time, evidently, to go. The men with him stole looks at their watches. A woman, painting at the other side of the gallery, worked as if she had learned from the Pilgrim fathers never to look to the right or left, no matter what happened.

The painter stepped back six or eight feet from "My Uncle Daniel" once more. His dark, stern eyes took in the leaden sky, the rose and pink flowers in the elder daughter's shawl, the triangle of white shirt-front worn by the patriarch, the mother's smile, the little white dog.

The room was perfectly still. The little art students kept their feet still; their eyes were bright, their lips curved into smiles, eager looks on their faces. The custodian was a monument of calm. The friends with the painter listened with all ears for what the painter might say.

The painter drew a long breath, as he took one last, sweeping look over the whole of the great canvas.

Then he said one word:

"Humph!" And stalked out of the gallery, smiling a little, as one thinking if he had it to do over again, he wouldn't do it that way at all. J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Tenuous Party Loyalties

By Frank L. Perrin

NEWSPAPER readers, radio listeners and expert and amateur statisticians have interested themselves for some months in the compiled returns from so-called straw-ballot campaigns conducted nationally, regionally, or by states and cities. It is not at all strange that wide disagreement is apparent in the probable result of the November elections forecast by experts and partisan prognosticators. Thus far, much as one might wish to accept one or another of these superficial computations, it must be agreed that trends only are indicated. No method has yet been applied which convincingly indicates the force or volume of the shifting tide of individual preference and conviction.

It is easy to imagine how greatly the rival candidates and rival managers desire to gain a closer and more intimate view behind the curtain which still protects and shields the uncommunicative voter in his hour of indecision, or in his determination to go to the polls quietly and free from pressure influence. If one deduction can be made from conflicting tabulations and estimates it is that no reliable forecast is possible, a month in advance of the election, chiefly because of the fact that, more noticeably than at any time in recent years, even admitted and once boasted party loyalties have been discarded and forgotten.

This renunciation of partisan bondage was apparent long before the present compaign was inaugurated. The result in 1932 indicated the ease with which the separating party lines could be crossed and recrossed. There was then written, in effect, a declaration of independence quite generally subscribed to by American voters, men and women alike. That declaration has not been revoked or nullified. It constitutes a new article in an unwritten bill of rights.

No longer is the loyalty of a voter to his party subject to challenge. The voter, in the language of the day, is not "on the spot." Now, as never heretofore, the challenge is to the party. Has it fulfilled, or can it fulfill, its promises and its sacred pledges voluntarily made? It is the inquisitiveness of millions of Americans who seek for themselves a convincing and truthful answer to this question that makes impossible, at the moment, any reliable or reasonably convincing forecast of the result of the November elections.

The question of loyalty of the parties to their doubting former adherents is pertinent and germane to the issue to be determined. A party platform is the pledge of future performance upon which voters of whatever political faith are asked to rely. In the main, and speaking generally, implicit reliance is usually placed upon platform promises. And, imputing no greater turpitude to one party than to another, it must be said that too often in the past those entrusted with the responsibility of redeeming such pledges have regarded them carelessly, sometimes to the point of actual default.

Any reasonable person will agree, no doubt, that in a democracy such indifference or disregard, except in the exigencies of actual war, is inexcusable. There must be a genuine regard for loyalty both by those who require it and those who willingly yield it.

It is not difficult, therefore, to reconcile the present attitude of those who have adopted the designation of "Jeffersonian Democrats" in insisting that the party whose banner they carried for years through hard-fought political battles had suffered at the hands of those to whom its battered standard was entrusted. Millions of voters allied with the Republican party declared their political independence in 1932 for similar reasons, however sound or unsound. The result then is possibly prophetic of the result of the impending decision. Perhaps it is a better and more accurate index than any or all of the straw ballots now being tabulated.

The most formidable uprisings in the experiences of the great human family are those in which there is no resort to force of arms. It is in the hearts of men that great and determining decisions are made. It is there, unless all indications are misread, that a vital decision is now being weighed. The hand that marks the ballot will respond to the impulse of this considered thought.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Weakness of WPA Projects?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article by Mr. Perrin entitled "Getting the Facts Straight," interests me for a number of reasons. I have been watching the activities of WPA workers on construction projects this summer and on several occasions I have driven the whole length of the Concord Turnpike without seeing a single man using a shovel.

In marked contrast to these construction projects is one at Perkins Institution. During the past few months about fifty men and women have been engaged in making embossed maps for the blind. Loafing on the job is quite unknown, and real enthusiasm has been shown by workers of all ages and varied backgrounds.

I cannot help feeling that the weakness in construction projects is that they really provide very little interest to the workers.

EDWARD J. WATERHOUSE

Watertown, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

White Australia's Burden

By Trevor Ross

MELBOURNE

WHILE factions become heated over the so-called White Australia policy, or debate the ability of fewer than 7,000,000 people to hold much longer exclusively for themselves a continent of 3,000,000 square miles, there remains the "shabby tragedy" of the aborigines.

No place has been reserved for them in Australia's scheme of things, and it is doubtful whether even yet those who have hammered at the Federal Government for years have made it see more than a faint glimmer of its real responsibility.

This sadly forgotten people is becoming extinct before it has even emerged from the dawn of the Stone Age. Before the coming of the white man the aborigines were virile and even flourishing in their own barbaric way. Now the pathetic remnants have been herded into reserves in the far north, as often as not deprived of their best hunting grounds, and left to fend for themselves as best they can.

It has all very rightly been called a "shabby tragedy." True, the aborigine might never be fit to take his place in the complex social life of the white man. In mental grasp he is centuries, perhaps thousands of years, behind the Maori who sits in Parliament in New Zealand, enters the professions, and graces the white man's drawing rooms.

Yet, if even an animal be dumb and unintelligent, men who profess civilization need not kick it into a barren yard and let it live on scraps. No more than a handful of men in Australia even bother to understand the aborigines. So ludicrous has been Australia's approach to the problem that it has proclaimed the white man's civil code of law throughout the native territories. It punishes with pathetic severity those utter savages who, by conforming to age-old customs, transgress ethics of which they have never heard.

Australia has performed notable work among the natives of New Guinea under her mandate from the League of Nations. There she willingly and with keen foresight accepted the "white man's burden." Yet at home she is huddling her own natives on the doorstep and almost pushing them off into the sea.

Men like Dr. Donald Thomson, the anthropologist, now doing belated research work for the Government among the northern tribes, and who knows something of the problem, are emphatic that the black fellows' reserves must be absolutely inviolate. They denounce wholeheartedly the invasion of these reserves by gold seekers, speculators and big-game hunters.

Because what we call civilization must mean the early extinction of the aborigines, they must be given full freedom to roam their lands and live their own life. Above all, the aborigine is a nomad, a hunter and a collector, and, as Dr. Thomson says, all efforts to make him a gardener or a cultivator are doomed to failure. Nor in any circumstances can the horrible practice of keeping tribal natives in compounds be condoned.

The first necessity is a department for native affairs, modeled perhaps on that in New Zealand, but not of such complex organization. It would need more to resemble the field service of New Guinea. Policemen should no longer be allowed to act as inspectors. In their stead should be qualified anthropologists working, as in New Guinea, in patrols.

All this has been advocated for years by a small section and further emphasized by Dr. Thomson. He told the Government after one extensive excursion through the north that drastic steps will have to be taken to preserve the culture upon which the highly specialized organization of the native race rests, if the remnant of the aborigines is to be saved. Moreover, there must be a uniform policy for the whole of Australia and an end to scattered administration under widely separated district officers.

This move for more humane treatment for the natives who occupy a part of the vast north logically leads to the question of what will be the future of those undeveloped spaces. There is renewed talk of immigration in Australia. It is the prevailing fashion among those who may be termed the "exclusionists" to counter any suggestions that the continent should be adequately populated by saying that a great deal of rot is talked about the subject. There may be much ill-considered talk by those who seem to think that because there are "vast empty spaces" they could be cultivated. Thousands of square miles in Australia will never produce anything, but there are thousands of square miles which must and will be made to support people whether the exclusionists like it or not.

Because subsidized land settlement, particularly in Western Australia and Queensland, has been a costly failure in recent years, politicians are turning to the increased development of secondary industries on which to build a bridge to outer areas. The Federal Attorney General, Mr. Menzies, says that a population of 20,000,000 should be made the immediate objective and scolds Australia for living in a fools' paradise while nations clamor for more land. All this may seem to have no real connection with the plight of the aborigines, but in reality the two subjects are related. Neither can be completely separated when Australia does turn its eyes with more purpose away from the coast line.